

WR

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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February



1944



## ROOT Frames

Now is the time to fill up all of your equipment and to replace all poor frames. One of your contributions to the war effort can be the maximum production from your bees. Both honey and beeswax are needed.

### BEESWAX WANTED

Root frames are locked on all four corners. Rigid. Easy to assemble. Long lasting. Use these fine frames for economy, best satisfaction and efficient production. There has been no reduction in quality.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO. OF IOWA**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

## Buy LOTZ Sections

You will get the finest sections that can be made. Prices may rise, as lumber, labor and manufacturing costs have all advanced.

Protect your 1944 honey crop by buying your supplies before the honeyflow begins, so that you will have all the equipment you will need.

## August Lotz Company

Manufacturers of Bee Supplies  
BOYD, WISCONSIN

# 1944 PRICES

## ITALIAN : CAUCASIAN

	QUEENS	2-LB.	3-LB.	4-LB.	5-LB.
1-24	\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
25-99	1.05	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35
100 up	1.00	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20

We are already booked to capacity for next April and May. If we have a very favorable spring, we may be able to handle a few more orders, but cannot book any more at this time. Will advise conditions later.

## THE STOVER APIARIES

MAYHEW, MISSISSIPPI

### ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Prices Until June 1  
Queens 2-Lbs. 3-Lbs. 4-Lbs.  
1-24 \$1.50 \$3.50 \$4.50 \$5.50  
25-99 1.05 3.35 4.35 5.35  
100 up 1.00 3.20 4.20 5.20  
Shipping point EPES, ALABAMA

**LITTLE BROS.**  
SUMTERVILLE, ALABAMA

### Italian Bees & Queens

We can still handle a few more orders. Ten per cent books an order. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

2-Lb. packages, 1 to 24, \$4.00 each.  
Untested Italian queens, 1 to 24, \$1.25 each

**Valley Bee & Honey Co.**

WESLACO, TEXAS

ORDER YOUR 1944

### ITALIAN QUEENS

FROM THE VILLAGE BEEKEEPER

They are daughters of queens selected from my honey yards with honey records to show their worth. Health certificate and satisfaction guaranteed with each shipment.

1-24	\$1.10
25-99	1.00
100 up	.90

**The Village Beekeeper**

Louis L. Couch, Owner  
PINEVILLE, LOUISIANA

### 3-Banded Italian Bees and Queens

PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEEN

Quantity	Queens	Pkg.	Pkg.	Pkg.
		2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.
1-49	\$1.10	\$3.45	\$4.45	\$5.45
50 and up	\$1.00	\$3.25	\$4.25	\$5.25

For queenless pkgs. deduct price of queen. Best young queens—Safe arrival.

**HOMAN BROS.**

SHANNON, MISSISSIPPI, R. R. 2

### Honey Servers Dripout Pitchers

We have a small number of these on hand from pre-war. With expanding retail sales, this is the time to put one of these pitchers into your customers' hands.

**DADANT & SONS : Hamilton, Ill.**

### Booked to Capacity

ON PACKAGES FOR  
THIS SEASON  
THANKS

**The CROWVILLE APIARIES**

Rt. 1 Winnsboro, Louisiana

### QUALITY PACKAGE BEES and QUEENS

We have discontinued booking orders until further notice in the bee journals.

#### PRICES FOR 1944

	2-Lb. with Queen	3-Lb. with Queen	Single Queens
1 to 10	\$3.45	\$4.45	\$1.05
11 to 24	3.35	4.35	1.00
25 to 100	3.30	4.30	.95
100 and up	3.20	4.20	.90

**GARON BEE COMPANY**  
DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

TELEGRAM: WESTERN UNION

TELEPHONE: 8614

Successful honey producers  
pack and sell in efficient  
Hazel-Atlas jars

**HAZEL-ATLAS  
GLASS COMPANY**  
WHEELING, W. VA.

American Bee Journal Classified Ads Bring Satisfactory Results



This photo shows a portion of one of our queen yards containing over 6,000 nuclei

## ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

2-Lb. with queen .....	\$4.00
3-Lb. with queen .....	5.00
Extra queens, each .....	1.25

BY EXPRESS

**OVERBEY APIARIES, Bunkie, Louisiana**

February, 1944

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

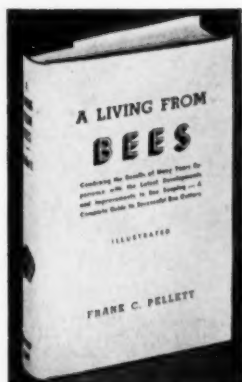
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## A LIVING FROM BEES

By FRANK C. PELLETT

Combining the results of many years experience, with the latest developments and improvements in beekeeping. As the title suggests, this book is designed to explain how a living can be made from bees. The fundamentals of honey production are explained and the reasons given for each necessary manipulation. Conditions under which beekeeping is practical as an exclusive business and when it is better to be followed as a sideline are discussed at length.

One of the Orange Judd Farm and Garden Library Books; well illustrated; 300 pages; cloth bound. \$2.00

**AMERICAN HONEY PLANTS** by Frank C. Pellett. A knowledge of nectar-yielding plants is necessary to be able to locate apiaries advantageously. This is the most authoritative book on the subject of honey plants. Illustrations by the author. 410 pages. Cloth. \$3.00.

**PRACTICAL TOMATO CULTURE**—75c prepaid.

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEE-KEEPING**—\$2.50, postpaid.

**FLOWERS OF THE WILD**—\$1.00, postpaid.

**BIRDS OF THE WILD**—\$1.00, postpaid.

**American Bee Journal :: Hamilton, Illinois**



## Italian Bees and Queens

2-Lb. package with queen \$3.25. 3-Lb. package with queen \$4.00. 4-Lb. package with queen \$4.75. Queenless package deduct 75c each. 20% deposit on booking orders, satisfaction guaranteed. Address:

**The Clover Bee Farm**  
HESSMER, LOUISIANA

## The GOAT WORLD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
American Milk Goat Record Association  
Oldest and largest Milk Goat magazine published. Broadcast circulation. Articles by best authorities. Subscription rate: one year \$2.00; three years \$4.00; five years \$6.00.

Sample copy 20 cents

Address:

**The Goat World, Roanoke, Va.**  
1119 WILLIAMSON ROAD

**Assure Yourself a  
Permanent Market.  
Sell Your Honey to**

**THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, Inc.**  
630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

## STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE

Use it, when it can be obtained, to carry forward your Victory campaign for disease control.

**Iowa Beekeepers' Association**  
STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA

## ROOT QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES

GLASS AND TIN CONTAINERS  
HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

**M. J. BECK**

Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON  
510 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

We regret very much we will be unable to supply all our old customers with all the bees and queens they need. We are doing the best we can. Can accept no additional orders at present.

**WEAVER APIARIES**  
NAVASOTA, TEXAS

## BOOKING ORDERS

FOR SUMMER & FALL DELIVERY  
PURE-BRED THREE BANDED  
ITALIAN QUEENS

**JOHN C. HOGG**

TIFTON, GA., U. S. A.

**THE BEEKEEPERS MAGAZINE**  
\$1.00 A YEAR

Special Introductory Offer—18 Months for \$1.00

Combined with American Bee Journal it makes a splendid combination. Both magazines, one year, \$1.75.

**THE BEEKEEPERS MAGAZINE**  
3110 Piper Rd., Rt. 5, Lansing, Mich.

## Yes, Hen's Teeth (We Have Them)

4 Frame Extractors, 9% inch baskets, each	\$14.25
10 Frame Wood Bound, Wire Queen Excluders, 5 or more, ea.	.80
10 Frame Telescope Cover Hives (Composition covering) with inner covers, frames, etc. Lots of 5	14.75
10 Frame Hive Bodies and Frames, lots of 5	6.65
Hoffman Brood Frames, per 100	5.05
25 Lb. Hercules Wired Brood 8x16 3/4 or 8 1/2 x 16 3/4	18.50
25 Lb. Hercules Plain Brood 8x16 3/4 or 8 1/2 x 16 3/4	17.50
25 Lb. Thin Surplus Foundation 3 3/8 x 16	19.75
Bee Escapes, each	.12
2 Inch Hive Staples, per lb.	.30

(Prices subject to change)

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST FOR 1944

**THE FRED W. MUTH COMPANY**  
Pearl and Walnut Streets Cincinnati 2 Ohio

## BEEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!!

Let us supply you with Lewis Bee Supplies, Dadant's Foundation (complete stock) and Woodman Smokers and Veils, all at Lewis and Dadant catalogue prices. We are also headquarters for honey jars. Limited number 2 1/2 lb. light pine bee cages, with nails at 25c each. We buy honey and beeswax at ceiling prices. Write for 1944 price list. Booked to capacity for bees and queens.

**THE COFFEY APIARIES : Whitsett, Texas**

## Red Stick Apiaries & Co.

22 Years Commercial Queen Breeders. Louisiana's Oldest Package Bee Shippers. Queens from Stock Bred for Resistance

One 2-Lb. package with queen	\$3.50
One 3-Lb. package with queen	4.50
Extra Queens	1.25

With Our Anticipated Thanks

**RED STICK APIARIES**  
125 Lessard Street Donaldsonville, La.  
TELEGRAPH—WESTERN UNION

## "Magnolia State" Strain of Italians

Again, may we emphasize the fact we are booked up and having to decline practically all orders now coming in. If it were humanly possible, we would like to help every one of you to procure your bees, but we have already reached our limitations.

**JENSEN'S APIARIES**  
MACON, MISS.

To assure yourself of obtaining the best of supplies, read the ads of A-B-J—when writing to them, mention A-B-J



## New Price List

Write for 1944 price list. We now have many items that have been short for some time. Prices remain steady except on bees. All stocks are low, so order early.

**GLASS** We again have a large stock of **ECONOMY** style glass jars ready for quick shipment.

Carton of 24	1 Lb.	12 Lbs.	70c per case
Carton of 12	2 Lb.	9 Lbs.	42c per case
Carton of 6	5 Lb.	10 Lbs.	50c per case
Twelve cartons of 5 Lb.			\$5.00 per lot
Twenty-four cartons of 5 Lb.			\$9.95 per lot



WRITE FOR LABEL CATALOGUE and prices on window cartons and shipping cartons.

**WALTER T. KELLEY CO. : Paducah, Kentucky**

**KOEHNEN'S**  
Package Bees and Queens  
For Quality and Service  
**KOEHNEN'S APIARIES**  
GLENN, CALIFORNIA

### BEE SUPPLIES

A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.  
REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN  
Manufacturers      Jobbers

### HONEY WANTED

CARLOADS OR TRUCK LOADS  
**Ellsworth A. Meineke**  
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

### PIGEONS

If you are interested in Pigeons, you need the **AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL**, an informational instructive 52 page monthly magazine, Sample 15c; 12 months, \$1.50.

**AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL**  
Dept. B      Warrenton, Mo.

### WANTED

Thousands of Rabbits and other Small Stock, Poultry and Birds, Lot

#### "STANDARD RABBIT & PET JOURNAL"

Bring you the Monthly News of Rabbit, Cavy, Small Stock, Poultry, Birds and other Pets.

Standard Rabbit and Pet Journal  
Box 251      MILTON, PA.

### The BEEKEEPERS ITEM

The Southern beekeepers, own magazine, but read by studious honey producers everywhere. With the American Bee Journal makes a combination that covers the beekeeping field.

Send \$1.75 and get Both Magazines for a year  
**BEEKEEPERS ITEM**, San Antonio, Texas

## York's Package Bees & Queens For 1944

We are now booking orders for spring delivery and expect the demand to surpass the past season which was the greatest we ever had. Place your order now without delay.

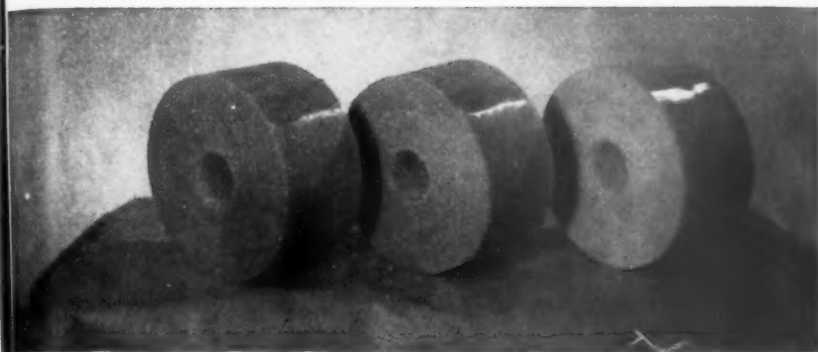
### Quality Bred Italians

QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEENS			
Quantity	1 to 24	25 to 99	100 up
Queens	\$1.10 each	\$1.05 each	\$1.00 each
2-lb. packages	3.65 each	3.50 each	3.35 each
3-lb. packages	4.75 each	4.55 each	4.35 each

For larger packages add the difference between 2-lb. and 3-lb. packages for each additional pound of bees. Order direct from this advertisement and save time. Yours for full weights, quality bees, young queens and satisfaction.

**YORK BEE COMPANY : Jesup, Georgia, U. S. A.**  
(THE UNIVERSAL APIARIES)

# Beeswax



is Unmistakably  
Your  
Foundation

Because beeswax is in great demand, many beekeepers do not realize that this very demand diverts larger supplies of their wax to markets that would normally not take much of it.

Since you are a beekeeper, remember that the need of the armed forces for beeswax comes first, and that the need of the maker of bee comb founda-

tion comes next. Your foundation maker serves both needs. Send him your wax.

If you want Dadant's Famous Foundations, Crimp-wired, Plain and Surplus, make sure we get your beeswax. We pay the highest ceiling price, and if you do not render your own wax, we can get all the wax there is out of your comb or your slumgum. Write for particulars.

*Dadant's Foundation, Made of Pure Beeswax, Just as Your Bees Make It*

## DADANT & SONS : Hamilton, Ill.

### Burleson's Blue Ribbon Package Bees

2-Lb. with queen	\$4.25
3-Lb. with queen	5.25

**THOS. C. BURLESON : Colusa, Calif.**

### THRIFTY BEES

Combless packages and queens for 1944 delivery  
Write for prices and shipping dates.  
THRIFTY BEES are guaranteed to please. Three-banded Italians only.

**W. J. FOREHAND & SONS**  
Fort Deposit, Ala. Breeders Since 1892

### FOR SALE

BRIGHT YELLOW AND THREE  
BAND QUEENS

**GRAYDON BROS.**

RT. 2 GREENVILLE, ALA.

### 3-Banded Italian Bees & Queens

We are now booking orders for the season of '44—so if it is Quality and Quantity you are seeking, then purchase my Three-Banded Italian Bees. Write for prices.

**J. P. CORONA**  
BOX 124 KENNER, LA.

Do you know about the  
**LORD'S ACRE PLAN**  
for support of the rural church? Get monthly reports of it in the

**Farmers Federation News**  
3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample copy. Address ASHEVILLE, N. C.

### BETTER BRED QUEENS

We can supply limited number of packages at the following prices:  
2-Lb. pkgs. with queens at \$4.00 4-Lb. pkgs. with queens at \$6.00  
3-Lb. pkgs. with queens at 5.00 5-Lb. pkgs. with queens at 7.00  
Queens \$1.25 each. One-half deposit required for booking order.

**CALVERT APIARIES : Calvert, Ala.**

### 3-BANDED ITALIANS

### Pettit's Package Bees

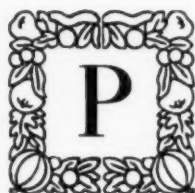
REGRET WE ARE SOLD OUT OF  
PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS  
UNTIL JUNE 1944

**MORLEY PETTIT**  
TIFTON, GA.



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# How can you help?



PAPER is more vital to war needs than most realize. Save all waste paper and either sell it to your local junk dealer or turn it in locally on any waste paper collection.

Just to show what this may mean, all manufacturers of beekeepers' supplies have had great difficulty in securing cartons in which to pack their goods. This is because war needs on cartons must be met first. However, if we had been able to ship a carload of used cartons to our carton supplier, it would have greatly facilitated securing cartons for packing Lewis Beeware. Since our goods are shipped into many states, it is up to the users of our goods to see that these cartons are not destroyed but are salvaged for future use in making new cartons. This also applies to all kinds of waste paper which is equally needed for necessary uses during the war.

Remember: If you burn or destroy waste paper or cartons of any kind during the war, you will be very helpful to Hitler, Hirohito and their like. Help Uncle Sam! Help the boys fighting! Help the home front by saving paper and seeing it gets into the hands of salvage organizations!

*This space donated in the interest of war economy*

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**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY**  
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

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## TO HONEY IMPORTERS

The War Food Administration—December 31, 1943—Honey importers received December 4 a form letter regarding the importation of honey in 1944. Consideration was being given to the use of imports for the period of January, 1941—November, 30, 1943 as a basis for import allocations in 1944.

It has now developed that in view of the increasing volume of honey imports and the steadily growing number of importers, no basis of restricting that number is legally defensible. Further, as in the areas supplying the bulk of imported honey, the shipping problem as far as honey is concerned can not now be considered critical, there appears to be no longer any justification for retaining honey under the provisions of M-63.

So steps are being taken which will result in the removal of honey from the provisions of this order, and import license authorizations will no longer be required to bring in honey from any country. The shipping priority on honey will remain as it is, but the importation will be only a matter of arrangement between the buyer, the seller, and the transportation company.

Imported honey and imported sirups containing honey continue to be subject to the provisions of FDO 47, Amendment 1, and 47.1, the same as domestic honey. When selling honey to manufacturers, their attention should be called to the fact that under the honey limitation order, they are restricted in the use of honey to 600 pounds per quarter or 120 per cent of the amount used by them during the corresponding quarter of 1941, whichever is greater. The quantity of honey in honey sirup is chargeable against honey use quotas the same as straight honey.

Harold J. Clay,  
Administrator.

— V —

## FARMERS TO GET BATTERIES

Approximately 20 per cent of the fourth quarter production of flash-

light batteries were distributed to farmers making enough batteries for about normal rural consumption available through usual farm outlets.

— V —

## FARM MACHINERY

An improved outlook for new farm machinery in 1944 is foreseen by the War Food Administration. Raw materials for making general planting, tillage and harvesting equipment provide for about twice the quantity produced in 1943. The manufacture of repair parts will be unrestricted. It is expected that equipment needed for spring tillage will be delivered in time to meet farmers' needs.

— V —

## CAMELBACK SETS RECORD

Production of 25 million pounds of camelback in November was the largest on record and an increase of approximately 25 per cent over October. Though demand still exceeds production, future production is expected to meet all essential needs. The material produced during November was enough to recap 2½ to 3 million passenger tires and 500,000 heavy-duty commercial tires.

— V —

## RATION COUPONS FOR TRUCKS SOLD TO BE RETURNED

There is a new OPA plan designed to assure the return of outstanding gasoline ration coupons for all new and used automobiles and trucks that are sold. The plan became effective January 1.

Persons now buying new or used vehicles from anyone must obtain a duplicate receipt from the seller to be eligible for a gasoline ration. The owner of a vehicle intending to sell it must return to the local War Price and Rationing Board all unused ration coupons for that vehicle. After the board receives the coupons, a receipt for surrendered rations will be issued in duplicate. Both copies

of this receipt, together with the tire inspection record, are to be given by the seller to the person buying the car or truck.

The buyer of the vehicle is to give the original copy of the receipt to the State Motor Vehicle Registrar when applying for a new registration certificate. The duplicate copy and the tire inspection record are to be given by the buyer to his local board when he applies for a new gasoline ration. Otherwise, the board cannot issue gasoline. (OPA).

— V —

## GAS COUPONS IN STRIPS

According to a recent OPA ruling, T coupons issued for use in 1944 will be in strips (similar to the strips of motion picture tickets) rather than in book form and each coupon will be numbered serially.

— V —

## RESTRICTION IN AUSTRALIA

According to the Australasian Beekeeper, beekeepers in Australia cannot secure hive bodies because of the shortage of wide lumber. What lumber is available is being reserved for frames. Black bee veils are scarce because of the inability to import the material to make them, and the shortage of copper prohibits the manufacturing of capping melters, and the shortage of beeswax compels the rationing of comb foundation.

Kennith Hawkins,  
Wisconsin.

— V —

## TIRE RATIONING REGULATION

As a further move to stamp out the black market in gasoline, OPA has ruled that any local board or special hearing officer, after a proper hearing and a finding that the tire or gasoline regulations have been violated, may not only revoke a gasoline ration, but also may prohibit the use of gasoline in the violator's possession which was obtained as part of the ration. (O. W. I., January 12, 1944).



## HOW TO DO IT

### CLEANING WET EXTRACTING COMBS

In January, in the new "How To Do It" page, D. E. Scott is quoted from the June, 1932 issue, on his method of putting back wet extracting supers, so the combs are cleaned up by the bees without causing a disturbance in the yard or in the neighborhood.

It is of real value, and I have used it many times, but I have always come against another problem. If you have white extracting combs (and I hope you have) you will find that the bees store honey right back in the same combs and you still have something of a mess on hand. They have never failed to do this for me and are too slow in taking it down, although in a fall like that of 1943 might be removed in a short time.

The first time I tried putting wet combs over a colony with a layer of paper between, I learned something. In every case where a super of light combs contained one or more dark combs, the light combs were cleaned to perfection and every drop of honey stored in the dark combs. This simplified matters quite a bit, as the dark combs could be extracted or put on top a colony needing feed.

E. M. Cole, Iowa.

— V —

### SMOKER FUEL THAT IS PLENTIFUL

Waste cardboard after having been exposed to rain and sun is ideal. For a while, when dry, it is excellent. It gives clouds of cool

and pleasant smoke, for both bees and beekeeper. It can be torn up and placed in the smoker as desired.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

— V —

### A REMOVABLE ALIGHTING BOARD

A simple removable alighting board may be made from an inch board of a length to suit the hive and any desired width, supported by two iron wire stirrups stapled across the board and so bent as to catch under the hive opening.

Jack Farmer, Tennessee.

— V —

### BALING WIRE FOR STAPLES

Our neighbors used to call baling wire, the farmer's friend when I was a boy. It is now the beekeeper's friend. Beside using it to hold tops on the hive when moving, it does very well as a hive staple. The wire should be cut diagonally with nippers or wire cutters, then bent so there are two projections at least a half inch long when completed.

K. R. Wilson, Illinois.

— V —

### MOVING BEES SHORT DISTANCES

When it is necessary to move bees a short distance, it is practical to move only a few feet a day. There is no need of back breaking and lifting for each move. Just get an old automobile tire or anything handy to set the hive on. Tie a pull cord with a short stick to this, making an easily moving sled. That will make the work easy, and will not stir up the bees as the moving progresses. Soon the

bees will be in their new position.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi

— V —

### TO REQUEEN

To requeen a hive, kill the old queen, put the new queen in her queen cage, anywhere in the hive. Next day, shake all the bees in front of the hive, and release the new queen on the entrance board among the bees as they enter the hive. Use plenty of smoke. I have over two hundred successes and not one failure.

A. Gay, Arkansas.

— V —

### CARTONS FOR CARRIERS

Cardboard cartons with folding lids, made possible by leaving one side uncut in the opening, and the cartons themselves of proper sizes to take the various kinds of supers, are handy items for carrying frames and foundation or for carrying brood, bees or honey in the beeyard. Everything is under cover, keeping out robbers, preventing damage to the combs or foundation. A specially constructed, light, full depth super will make the handling of the large frames easier, while the shallow is O. K., with the regular equipment. I have been using a half dozen of these fast handling cartons for five years. They are of great help.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

— V —

### PINE NEEDLES FOR SMOKE

Old pine needles make the best smoke of anything I have tried. It is not offensive to the operator, but it really corrals the bees.

A. Gay, Arkansas.

**WHAT IS YOUR HOW TO DO IT?** This department, started last month is proving to be popular and the replies are satisfactory. However, in this issue, W. P. Kinard of Mississippi rings the bell with six items (not all used yet) which gives him eighteen months of American Bee Journal. An easy way to renew, isn't it? Why don't you join in. Why don't you send in your "How To Do It's?" For the next issue, write out on a postcard some useful how-to-do it's of your own. There will be no blanks if they are really useful. For each item we will advance your subscription three months. Send as many as you wish. Let's see if we can dig out some help for others in a better way than before.

# RESISTANT STOCK MAY MEET THE NEED FOR A SCATTERED APIARY LAYOUT

By GLENN O. JONES

**T**OO often we regard new methods and new developments as playthings for the hobbyist, who expects no profit, and jobs for the scientist, to whom the word profit is unimportant.

In this fast moving world we can afford to neglect no single opportunity to raise the efficiency of our operations or to increase the profits of our labors.

Such an opportunity is offered to the beekeepers in the stock which has been found and improved to its present high degree of resistance to American foulbrood.

The fact that it is resistant has been proved by the most exhaustive tests. It has been used and is being used by some of the larger operators, and many of the smaller operators, with such favorable results that they would consider using no other stock. Losses from disease have been reduced to a point where they are no longer a major worry but only a minor irritant to these operators. Their honey production is increased since each colony headed by this stock will produce as much as any other stock in common use and the loss of colonies from disease is practically eliminated.

It is only necessary that we give general recognition to this proved fact and these favorable experiences and we can all reap the benefits which may be had for the taking.

This stock offers an opportunity and a direct challenge to the scientists and research workers in the field of bee culture. Most of the effort to date has been expended in proving that resistance does actually exist. Breeding for improvement of other desirable characteristics will call for more effort and more finances than can be readily furnished by any individual if it is to carry with it the careful checking and re-checking necessary to retain and improve the present high degree of resistance. Such an undertaking, thoroughly planned and carefully carried out, should assist in giving us answers to some of the questions which can not now be answered by the geneticists. It is regrettable that we have added

so little to our knowledge of bees since the days of Schirach and Huber.

The various states, through their existing organizations of educators and inspectors, can now render a service of the highest type to their beekeepers by the thorough dissemination of all the available knowledge concerning this new stock and the advantages to be derived through its use. Much of the funds now being used for burning and destruction could be more profitably used for the immediate requeening of diseased areas.

To the queen breeder it offers an opportunity, and a problem. It is the first standard to be raised in the breeding of bees which can be checked in the laboratory and does not depend on the personal reference of the breeder. To secure bees which have all the characteristics thought desirable by any individual breeder and still retain the factor of resistance will take time and skillful breeding. Location and segregation of breeding yards must become a matter of serious concern since no reputable breeder will raise queens in a yard where there is any possibility of drones of non-resistant stock being within flying distance.

On the basis of immediate returns it offers the greater opportunity to the commercial honey producer. Having large numbers of colonies and being obliged to keep them in widely scattered locations it is almost impossible to avoid some contact with diseased material. Whether these diseased materials were exposed through carelessness or through ignorance can make no difference in the seriousness of the loss of whole yards of bees and their combs. Such losses as this need not be suffered in the future if resistant stock of high quality is used and when such losses are eliminated the net profits of the operator must show a decided gain. Losses of bees and their combs do not account for all the inconveniences and costly operations necessary under the old method of fighting disease. The inability to interchange brood and combs when necessary and profitable,

cuts down the efficiency of manipulations and materially adds to labor costs. Avoiding the exposure of questionable equipment to the bees and the return of each individual super to its own hive can only be accomplished with extra labor and added costs. The opportunity to avoid these costly extras as well as the loss of bees and equipment can not be disregarded by those who wish to remain in the business.

It is to be hoped that the use of this stock, with a hive of large enough size to allow the raising of a large number of bees without crowding out the winter food supply, may lead to the re-establishment of the bees on many of our farms and put honey on the tables of a greater percentage of our people as a staple item of food.

Iowa.

— V —

## IT MIGHT HELP

We suggest that the honey buyer donate one-half cent per pound to the American Honey Institute for each pound of honey they buy from the producer. We have been doing this and find that buying honey is much easier for us.

Olson Apiaries,  
Packers of "Mello" Honey,  
Minnesota.

— V —

## LACK OF HONEY PLANTS IN UTAH

If Utah wants to keep the beehive a part of the state emblem, something will have to be done to help the beekeepers, according to advice from Wilford Belliston, president of the state association. It is suggested that clover be planted along the roadsides as one means of helping the situation, giving the bees a dependable auxiliary food supply and helping also to beautify the roads. The beekeeper in Utah needs something for the bees between the bloom of the first and second crops of alfalfa.

Glen Perrins,  
Utah.





Special inner cover, with nucleus above it. This style of nucleus can be used on any colony. Introduction to the colony below is easy because of the screened holes to maintain a common scent.



Special inner cover for nucleus bottom, with screened hole covered with excluder zinc. Hole with excluder is closed with a slide at first, and opened after ten days. (Adams feeder at the right.)



This yard turned out over 200 pound average of chunk comb honey.

# SHALLOW FRAME COMB HONEY PRODUCTION

## QUEEN RESERVOIRS AND QUEEN INTRODUCTION

By Newman I. Lyle

**W**E make annual arrangements with our queen breeder to supply us with a biweekly shipment of queens, starting at unpacking time in the spring and continuing until the middle of July. All poor queens are killed and replaced immediately whenever they are found. We clip the wings of our queens that we may at all times know their age and source by referring to the records. Clipping also aids in swarm control. We only clip queens in colonies during the honeyflow, when bees are quiet and busy, otherwise there is danger of the bees resenting the strange odor resulting from our handling the queen. It is possible to order clipped queens from the queen breeder. If this is done many of the dangers of losing queens during a dearth of food may be avoided.

Queens received and not needed for immediate use are placed in "queen reservoirs" or in nuclei where they are instantly available when needed. Our "pet" method of keeping queens in nuclei is to build up these nuclei in shallow extracting supers. These are placed on a colony, above an inner cover with escape hole screened and a flight entrance is

given to the side or back of the colony.

We like to establish these nuclei above colonies where we think a change in queens may soon be necessary. The new queen in the nucleus is usually well established in about two weeks and may be used at that time or may be kept in reserve indefinitely.

When we decide to use the nucleus we kill the inferior queen in the hive below and unite the entire nucleus on the colony by the newspaper method. In some cases we may decide the queen in the colony below is satisfactory. When this happens the entire nucleus may be united on any colony that needs requeening.

Occasionally, when checking a yard, we find that no colony needs requeening at that time, and as we are "long" on queens they are then kept in the best of condition in these nuclei until they are needed. Nuclei often get very strong in bees and brood when kept a while. They may then be divided into two or three parts and the one or two divisions each given a queen. Often a nucleus is made up from one of these strong ones, using about three frames containing honey, brood in all stages and adhering bees with the queen. The balance of the nucleus is united on some colony that is not building up as fast as it should. This usually gives that colony a boost and is often what is needed to start it into production.

We like to have six or more of these established nuclei in a yard of 50 colonies, one for each eight or nine colonies at least. On an average, four of the queens will be used for replacement each week, renewing about 75 per cent of the queens in a yard each season. This method of requeening insures the replacement of all but the very best queens each year. A few of the finest of these, also some of the young queens, because of their colony production



record, willingness to start work in supers, good wintering, or winter preparation, gentleness and resistance to disease are sent to our queen breeder as parent stock for next year's supply of queens. **If we can select six breeding queens from 600 colonies we feel amply repaid for our trouble.**

In the fall, at the time of the last check, we unite any remaining nuclei on colonies containing over age or slightly inferior queens. During the season when we unite one of these nuclei on a fairly strong colony we make up another nucleus from the colony it is united on. This is done when we are searching for the old queen to destroy her. The new nucleus is placed on top of the colony in the same position the other formerly occupied. The field bees, from the nucleus we have used, will enter the new one and be well received.

After we get the nuclei well established we do no more direct introducing of queens. The nucleus method of introducing and handling queens has the following advantages: 1. Queens are more easily introduced into a nucleus than into a full colony. 2. When uniting nuclei to colonies fewer queens are lost than by direct introduction. 3. All queens are tested before going into colonies. 4. If the queen happens to be below our standards she can be killed and another introduced. In this way we cull out about 10 per cent of queens received, before introducing into colonies. 5. The colony receives no shock when dequeening and requeening in this manner because, (a) a tested laying queen is introduced by a safe method, with minimum chance of failure, (b) the colony gains in bees and brood and is stronger than before.

Iowa.

The first of this series on bulk comb honey, in January, discussed equipment, selection, and preparation of colonies. In March Mr. Lyle covers reversing, and the preparation of supers.

— V —

## RHEUMATIC SELF CURE

Thomas J. White, of New York City, sends us a clipping from the New York Journal about Robert Just, of Keswick, England, a gardener, who slept with bees for seven nights to cure himself of a long standing case of rheumatism. Every night during the week he pressed dozens of bees against his rheumatic shoulders forcing them to sting him. The bees died, but the rheumatism was cured.

## WHO'S IT?



**This month**—one thing unnecessary to say is that the above (unknown) does fish and does a good job. Also he likes it. Also, he is conceited about it. Who is he?

Hints—He has an infectious smile; he has a great interest in helping beekeeping in his section of the country; his father was a successful beekeeper; he was born in Canada. His work is in one of the heaviest honey producing parts of the United States and he has long been considered a leader by the industry.

\* \* \*

**Last month**—Dr. V. G. Milum

Even Dr. Milum guessed that the picture last month was himself. It was taken when he was younger and the picture here shows him as he is today. In writing about it, Verne says, "That's a good one on you. Just extend my life subscription another three months. It is pretty cheap life insurance. Maybe the insurance company will reduce my rate now. You may have stuck your foot out if some of my beekeeping acquaintances think that a three months' subscription is worth a penny postal. I'll say you're stuck."

Verne, you only have thirty-four friends and not all of them are your friends because some of them thought you were somebody else. Douglas W. Decker of Outlook, Washington thought you were Gaile M. Creger, former manager of the Lewis branch at Sioux City, Iowa. Loren J. Matson, of Darlington, Wisconsin thought you were Mr. Dadant. He doesn't say

which Dadant. O. Grabner of Washington, New Jersey says you are R. B. Willson of the John G. Paton Company. John C. Wallenmeyer of Evansville, Indiana says you are Kenneth Hawkins of the G. B. Lewis Company. Jason W. Tucker of Thomasville, North Carolina, says you are Walter Kelley of Paducah, Kentucky. Suit yourself whom you choose as a double.

From those who recognized you come some interesting comments. E. C. Bessonnet of Donaldsonville, Louisiana, says that "if it is not Dr. Milum, then it is somebody related to him." Charles Ater of Arenzville, Illinois says that "the gentleman is Dr. Milum camouflaged by youth." R. Selwyn Wilson says that "while



Dr. V. G. Milum, today.

this is Dr. Milum, I would be more interested in a picture of the new president of the United States." Court D. Huggens of Lake Odessa, Michigan says, "Of course, it is Dr. Milum. I would know him anywhere, even without glasses." And Jack Deyell of Gleanings, says, "I think it is Milum, but I don't think he is that good looking now." Ha! Ha! That last

one was the best one, Verne!

\* \* \*

Who is the unknown in this issue? Write your answer on a postal card. Those who answer correctly will receive an extension of their subscription to American Bee Journal for a period of three months. There are no qualifications other than the correct answer any time during the month.

— V —

## OUR HONEY PLANTS

By CARL E. KILLION

**T**HE excellent article by R. B. Willson, "The Situation on Honey Plants," in the December "Gleanings In Bee Culture," contains food for thought. It gives a warning to all of us that must be heeded, and about which something must be done.

Mr. Willson has given a detailed description of the reasons for the disappearance of our major honey plants. Not only has he painted a true picture, but he also suggests a plan of remedial measures.

It is now too late to attempt possible relief for 1944. It is almost too late for 1945. If we act within the next sixty to ninety days, we can help a little for 1945. Our major honey plants here in the North Central states are clovers. To produce nectar in 1945, these clovers must be sown in February or March of 1944.

I have observed the rapid disappearance of honey plants, especially clover in Illinois. I am sure these conditions will be found true throughout the North Central states. Our statistics show approximately 40 per cent of our honey is produced in this region. I have traveled thousands of miles each season throughout Illinois and have made close observation of honey plants which shows me how dangerous the situation really is.

For the past two years, we have had adverse weather for plants to secrete nectar and for the bees to produce a crop. Weather conditions alone, however, are not to blame, neither is the war nor the sweet clover weevil. It is a combination of these and other perhaps little understood reasons. Large areas of this state that once grew many acres of sweet clover now grow soybeans, hemp, flax and other non-producing plants. It is a rare sight to see a field of clover in these areas.

A recent publication of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, cooperating with the United States Department

of Agriculture, gives valuable information, "An Appraisal of Maximum Wartime Production Capacity in Illinois."

This is a study of the possibilities for increasing and adjusting agricultural production for 1944 and for wartime maximum production, but I am sorry to say it does not give an encouraging report for those of us producing honey. It does give valuable information on our serious problem. Any quotation from this report should not be misconstrued to reflect criticism on those who have contributed the valuable material it contains. The major purpose of agriculture is to plant and promote those crops necessary to the war, and to speed the end of the conflict.

"In Illinois there are 31,552,000 acres of land in farms. Of this total, 24,887,000 acres, which vary widely in productive capacity, are rated as crop land. \* \* \* If classification of soils and proper rotation of crops are considered, approximately one-fourth of the crop acres in Illinois should be used for hay and pasture crops. All the land will need to be used more extensively for cultivated crops, however, especially in the better land areas, if we are to get the maximum production needed during the war. In making such use of the land, allowance must be made in the future for rebuilding its productive capacity.

"It is recommended that the total crop land used for intertilled crops, which amounted to 12,547,000 acres in 1942, be increased during 1944 and 1945 and that a war-time maximum of 13,885,000 acres be planted in 1945. The major portion of this land may be grown to corn and soybeans.

"Because of the increased demand for both corn and soybeans, and the competitive nature of their production, the two crops must be considered together in approxi-

mating maximum production for the state. At present the acreage in these two crops accounts for approximately 95 per cent of that in intertilled crops.

"The soybean production increased from 720,000 acres in 1930 to 3,737,000 acres in 1942. In the latter year, the Illinois crop represented 27.7 per cent of the acreage for the United States and 35.2 per cent of the production during earlier years.

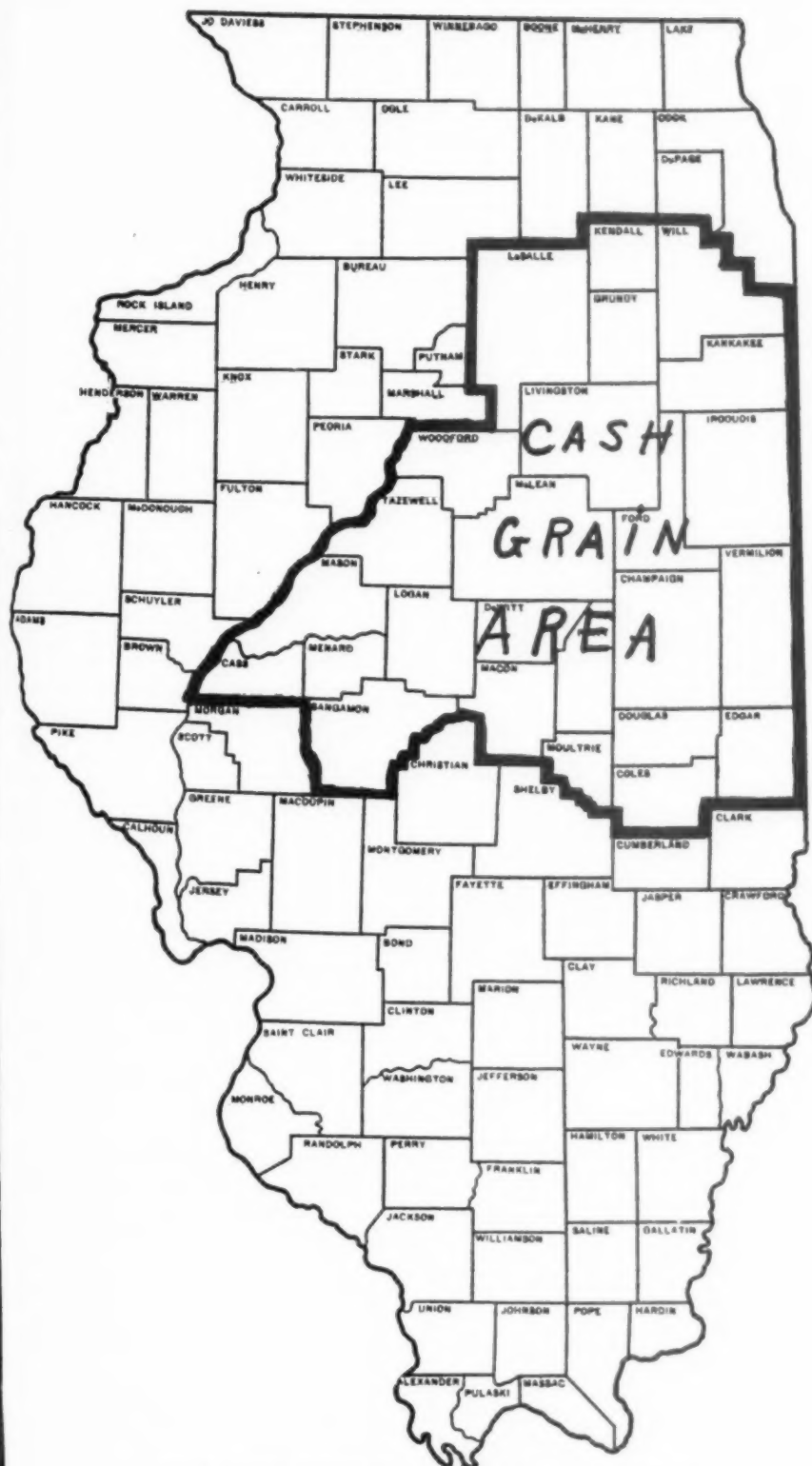
"This year official crop estimates indicate that 4,100,000 acres of soybeans will be grown.

"The drain on soil fertility, erosion difficulties, and increased disease and insect hazards are the most serious obstacles to increasing the acreage of corn and soybeans still further. \* \* \* If increased still further, the already heavy production of corn and soybeans, which already exceeds 70 per cent of the crop land in some of the heaviest producing counties of the state, will result in irreparable damage to the soil. This fact has already been demonstrated on individual farms where little else is grown. Both crops are heavy feeders on mineral elements, and both contribute heavily to erosion difficulties on sloping land where remedial measures, such as contour farming, are not practiced."

I could quote more about the danger of possible damage to the soil from continued growing of grain crops alone. It appears that everyone is interested in growing crops that will retain some of the soil fertility except the farmer himself. He may not be to blame entirely for wanting to grow cash grain crops. There have been times when everything was not as rosy for the farmer as it should have been.

The map accompanying this article shows an area in eastern and central Illinois which is the cash grain area. The counties here have the greatest part of level land, with a slope of less than 2 per cent. This area also contains the greatest per cent of intertilled crops. In Champaign County 64.1 is level land, yet 75.2 of the crop land is in intertilled crops. This shows that land having a slope of 2 to 7 per cent or over have also been planted with intertilled crops. Our own Edgar County with 61.7 level land has 61.1 crop land in intertilled crops.

The growing of these grain crops are forcing the honey producer either to move to areas away from the plow or to stop honey production. If he is forced to move, he has little choice of where to go. The forest areas cannot support large numbers of bees. The fruit areas will only support a limited number. If the producer quits entirely or moves to other



Map of Illinois showing cash grain area discussed by Killian.

states, the state of Illinois suffers for lack of pollination of plants depending on the honeybee. The honey producer must be insured enough honey plants to maintain his colonies. The producer cannot afford to keep bees just to pollinate his neighbors' orchards and feed sugar syrup to

carry his bees through the season.

Mr. Willson has mentioned the work done by Frank Pellett in his work on honey plants. It is time others give assistance to this project. One should not discredit the work already done in promoting the use of honey plants, but should we leave

the burden for a single person to shoulder?

If and when our government lends a hand, we do not want everything sewed up with red tape and bureaus. Mr. Willson has sounded the warning. Let us see that a definite decision is made. Our bees do not want subsidy. They only ask an abundance of nectar bearing plants.

— V —

## CORRECTIONS IN TAX REFUND DIRECTIONS

I was interested in reading the article "Sugar Tax Refund" in January because I have recently had a part in a discussion with the office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in which a claim for sugar tax refund was turned down, and so I have obtained a couple of comments regarding the procedure which is suggested in your article in January.

In the first place, your item two says "make no claims for sugar purchased over a year previous to date of your claim." As I have gathered from the Washington headquarters, the date on which the sugar was purchased is entirely immaterial. It is the period during which the sugar was fed that is all-important. For example, a beekeeper might have sugar on hand for five years and then feed it during, let us say, September 1, 1943 to April, 1944. He has until September 1, 1944 to file an appeal for the sugar tax refund on this sugar.

I question whether the polariscopic test of the sugar is essential so long as an affidavit is made that the sugar is refined. Apart from the information called for on Form 843 it is, I was informed today, only necessary for the beekeeper to supply the name of the manufacturer of the sugar, its brand name, the dates during which the sugar was fed, and a copy of the invoice of purchase. Either that invoice or some other statement should indicate that it is refined sugar that is involved. These documents can be sent to the nearest Internal Revenue Collector, who will in turn forward them to the Washington office for payment.

Harold J. Clay,  
War Food Administration.

— V —

## BUY BONDS TODAY!



# THE PROBLEM OF PASTURAGE

BY GLENN O. JONES

President, Iowa Beekeepers' Association

I have been much interested in the recent articles and comments concerning the problems of bee pasture. These are an indication of the thoughts prevalent in the minds of all beekeepers. When two or more beekeepers get together you are sure to hear some discussion of pasturage.

We have come to depend on sweet clover for the main crop over a large part of the area between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains and south to Kansas thereabouts. Sweet clover is not now yielding the crops of former years and we hear various explanations. Some fear the sweet clover weevil which has recently appeared in many localities. Others contend that this is only a cycle in the existence of this particular insect and that will become no problem at all. Some contend that sweet clover is being deliberately plowed up by the farmers because of short sightedness and the desire for more cash crops but there is no evidence that the average farmer is any more short sighted than the average beekeeper.

The sweet clover that I first remember was a big bushy plant that grew and bloomed clear through the hot months of summer. It was first sold to the farmers as a substitute for the red clover they were having a hard time getting started and they tried to use it in the same way they were accustomed to using red clover—as hay. I found it about as good for hay as a good quality of hazel brush and about as easy to handle. In order to overcome this objection the search was started for finer stemmed varieties. They were found and adopted and the older varieties discarded so the greater part of our present sweet clover is finer stemmed but matures and ceases to furnish new leaves or bloom after the middle of the summer. It still does not make good hay.

If sweet clover ever had a particular value, other than soil building, in the operations of the average farm in this southwest part of Iowa it was as a source of pasture for livestock during the hot summer months when the bluegrass is largely dormant. If it ceases growth when the hot part of the summer comes and at about the same time that bluegrass turns

brown then just what immediate use has it in the farm operation? It will do no good to try to convince the farmer that he should grow it for the sake of future crops on the land. He knows that, but he must pay taxes, interest and labor right now. Beekeepers take credit for getting sweet clover started in this country as a farm crop and they now have the responsibility of saving it as a farm crop.

**The problem is to find and propagate varieties that will continue to grow and bloom through the hot summer season. Such varieties will put the crop back on the farm as a hot weather pasture and the honeyflow will be prolonged by several weeks.**

However, the problem of the beekeeper cannot be solved by one plant. It takes many different plants to provide a continuous flow of nectar and pollen from spring to frost and we are in need of new ones to fill the gaps. The possibilities have not been fully explored in the plants we now have. We look at a field of red clover in full bloom and shake our heads and wish that such luxuriant fields would furnish nectar for our bees. Wishing will never get it, but there is a way to get it. Dr. Zofka cross-bred several clovers and finally produced one, after twenty-five years of effort, that was almost identical with our common red clover and it had a short corolla tube from which the honeybees could gather the nectar. It lacked two very important qualities. The plants had few hairs, and the lack of hairs on clover seems to subject it to a great deal of insect damage, and it was not quite winter hardy in corn belt climate.

There is another way to arrive at the same result so far as honey yield is concerned and that is by the selection of plants having short corolla tubes and their use as parent plants for further selections until the desired results are obtained. Some work has been done on this problem at Iowa State College and while the results have not been made public they have gone far enough to know that there is considerable variation in the corolla tube length.

As we move alfalfa eastward from the Rocky Mountain area it bears less and less seed and yields less and less

nectar. We accept this as a permanent characteristic of the plant and bemoan the fact that such fine bloom passes without the bees getting any benefit. Is it necessary that we accept this as a permanent characteristic? I think not. Plant breeding is a slow job, but I have no doubt the right man with proper encouragement could get this character changed to the great advantage of seed and honey production.

The Iowa Beekeepers' Association committee of Education and Research has asked that work be done at the Experiment Station of Iowa State College on these three plants—red clover, sweet clover and alfalfa—to get improved strains—strains that are adapted to our soil and climatic conditions and strains that will yield nectar and allow our bees to gather it.

These are not selfish requests only for the benefits of the beekeepers. They will be of much greater value to the general farmer. The plant that yields nectar freely and that the bees visit freely and regularly is the one that sets the greater crop of seed and the value of that seed will be much greater than the value of the honey the bees take home.

It was also asked, and arranged, that work be done on nectar bearing plants which have now no particular place on our farms. Special emphasis will be placed on anise hyssop (the wonder honey plant of Pellett Gardens) and some other of the mints to determine their possible value as farm crops and someone will be assigned the task of making distillations and experiments and research. A fellowship to defray the expense of this work is being furnished by the Sioux Honey Association.

We, in Iowa, feel that we are fortunate in having available the facilities for doing this work and personnel that is aware of our problems and anxious to help us solve them.

We believe that such facilities and such personnel are available in every state. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations are close to the people of their states and sensitive to their problems and their wishes. They have soil and weather data in detail. They know which crops have shown promise and which have failed to show promise. They have the facilities for plant selection and breeding. They have the room for field tests of the promising ones and a genuine desire to place in the hands of the user the things that are liable to be of value.

The entire job should not be left to research men, though. Every bee-



keeper should consider himself a part of the effort and make of himself a committee of one to search for new or improved nectar bearing plants. It may look odd to your neighbors, but if you spend a few hours on your knees in the clover field measuring the length of the corolla tubes you may possibly be the one to find the parent plant we need for a new

strain. If you find a sweet clover plant with luxuriant leaves and bloom at the end of a hot and dry period in late summer, that may be the very plant we need. If one lone alfalfa plant sets seed freely when the others have little or none, it may be the plant we are looking for.

With consistent and persistent effort, our pasturage problems can be solved.

— V —

## KEEPING COLONIES STRONG

By GEO. H. REA

CALE'S return to the Editorial Page, see January Journal, with that contagious smile of his is enough to inspire the rest of us to rise up and speak. The important thing is to say something worth while and that is exactly what he has done. After telling how to avoid heavy loss he says, "From our own experience we find thirty-five out of one hundred hives are empty each Spring from all causes and must be replaced one way or another."

What a confession of the sins in modern beekeeping! What an indictment of beekeeping practices! No other business could stand so heavy annual loss and survive. Cannot we beekeepers do a better job than that? All beekeepers should be glad that Cale said just what he did. If ever there was a time when a revival of interest in individual colony care was important that time is right now.

When the service of bees in pollination, honey for sweet food and beeswax for the war effort are so vitally needed, every beekeeper, large or small, should take careful stock of his beekeeping methods. The differences in the possibilities of better beekeeping in small apiaries and extensive commercial honey production are marked. It is a fact, however, that the average small beekeeper does no better than the commercial beekeeper.

Cale's estimated average for the Hamilton outfit might well be applied to the country as a whole. The only hope of attainment to better beekeeping lies in the direction of admitting that we know less than we should know about bee behavior, often fail to apply what we already know and at the right time, and admit that none of us have a perfect system of beekeeping. There is hope and advancement for those whose

minds are open to learning. Failure and disappointment follow closely on the heels of those whose minds are closed.

So much for the sermonette. It must be kept in mind that no matter whether the apiary consists of five or five hundred colonies the problems in having the right factors present at the right time are the same for each colony and determine the average colony honey crop or production of package bees and queens.

Because neglect of colony care is the cause of failure, spread of bee diseases and brings general disrepute to the industry, small beekeepers who cannot or will not care for their bees never should own them, and the commercial honey producer should know about how many colonies he can keep up to the peak of production in the average season. It is obvious that if most of this thirty-five per cent loss can be prevented it would be less expensive, in investment and labor, to keep fewer bees better, and increase average colony production than to have so many that some of them may be neglected part of the time. Some beekeepers are so thorough in apiary management that the average annual colony loss is only about five per cent. That probably is too high an ideal for the extensive honey producer to attain but it does seem that all should do the best possible to cut the annual loss far below what it now is.

Colonies of maximum strength at the beginning of the main honey-flow is a goal for every beekeeper and as important as the nectar bearing plants on the location or weather conditions during the honey-flow. Anything short of maximum colonies means a like percentage of the nectar ungathered. Because it takes most

of the previous season to prepare for maximum colonies next Spring, it is too late to do it all now but much can still be done to retrieve a bad situation arising from neglect.

Many colonies will be short of stores this Spring. It must be remembered that "stores" means both honey and pollen, the one just as important as the other. In the clover region, colonies that are short of stores in April and May cannot build up to maximum strength for the honeyflow. Abundant feeding must be done and that means more honey or sugar and pollen than is often given to the colonies. If sugar is used then the pollen must be supplied from the field by the bees or the beekeeper should try out the new pollen substitute of soybean meal and skim milk recently developed by Haydak and Tanquary. Bees cannot rear young without pollen no matter how abundant the syrup or honey may be. Honey does contain some pollen, however, and combs of honey for feeding usually has at least some cells full of pollen. There may not be sufficient, however.

In case of difficulty in securing enough sugar or artificial pollen, two colonies, each having one half enough stores, may be profitably united or a poor colony may be united to a strong one that has an abundance of stores. It is better to have one colony strong enough to harvest a maximum honey-crop than to have two weak colonies and little if any honey stored. It is useless to unite weak colonies of old worn out bees, however, and all queens must be capable egg layers. Failing queens should be replaced whenever found.

It is noteworthy that many veterans as well as beginners grossly underestimate the food need of the bees, or the importance of leaving in the hives more food than the bees will ever need. Abundance of food has a stimulating effect on brood-rearing while brood-rearing is slowed down in colonies having merely enough to live on. This writer keeps bees in two story Langstroth, ten framed, hives. In Autumn the upper story is left full of honey and ten or fifteen pounds in the lower hive.

In this area, pollen in abundance is stored in the brood-combs in the fall honeyflow. To supplement the fifty or sixty pounds left in the hives, two full combs of honey for each colony are stored away in the shop for use next Spring where needed. Many times few if any of these extra combs are needed and are carried over for the next winter. Some years, however, like 1943, all of this old honey was used by the end of June but the clover flow began and the colonies

(Please turn to page 64)

## ROADSIDES FOR BEE PASTURE

IT is estimated by C. L. Farrar that there are approximately 115 acres of right of way bordering roads within two miles of the average apiary. Few beekeepers have appreciated the possibility for bee pasture in this unused area. True many beemen have scattered sweet clover along the highways but no well organized move has ever been undertaken to make full use of roadsides for bee pasture.

Properly utilized this highway area would be sufficient to insure permanent bee pasture sufficient for apiaries of the ordinary size. If a suitable shade tree could be planted every forty to fifty feet this alone would go a long way toward solving our problems. Such trees as basswood, persimmon, honey locust, black locust and maples provide an abundance of nectar while offering attractive shade.

Alsike and white Dutch clover often grow in such areas but seldom because of any effort on the part of the beekeeper. Now that the value of the bees is so generally recognized for pollination it should be easy to enlist highway authorities in planning roadside planting in such a way as to insure bee pasture.

— v —

## BETTER SWEET CLOVERS

BEEKEEPERS will read with great interest an article in the January Successful Farming, entitled "New Sweet Clovers for Every Need." It is written by E. A. Hollowell, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He describes several varieties already available and tells of others in the making. Some will be more leafy and with smaller stems while others are disease resistant. All are superior to the common kind now so generally sold in the market.

The semi-dwarf and early maturing sweet clover which has been so widely planted in recent years has proved disappointing both to the farmer who wanted it for soil improvement and the beekeeper who sought a crop of honey. The news that better sorts are within reach will come as good news to many worried beekeepers who are concerned as to the future of their bee pasture.

Breeding work is carried on at the experiment stations at Lincoln, Nebraska; Manhattan, Kan-

## PROFIT THROUGH

*The honeybee is one of the few members of animal life in order to live, and she alone of many has the ability to live in order to live. When this insect visits the flowers of the trees, the flowers grow there as a result of her service are worth the nectar which she takes as her fee.*

*With fifty farm crops dependent upon the honey for more to his neighbors than he receives in return, the beekeeper who sells his honey sold the farmer receives ten for extra service. The more wealth he receives the greater the prosperity of his country.*

*When mankind has learned to emulate the honeybee through the greatest service; when he seeks to solve his problems instead of to grab, most of the social problems will be solved.*

— v —

sas; Columbus, Ohio; Madison, Wisconsin and Ames, Iowa. Beekeepers interested will do well to write to the station nearest them and inquire as to a source of seed of these new varieties.

## BEEKEEPER OR BEE MASTER

SIXTY years ago bees were commonly kept on midwest farms along with poultry. The hive in common use was square with deep frames. Beekeeping as commonly practiced consisted mostly of hiving swarms and adding supers to hold the surplus honey.

When the shallow eight frame Langstroth hive was brought into use the farmer removed his surplus honey as before and left the bees to starve for lack of winter stores.

Beekeeping became a beemaster's job and the let-alone beekeeper disappeared. The adoption of the shallow hive brought forward a system of beekeeping requiring much manipulation and unnecessary labor.

The present trend is back toward the former way by means of a double brood chamber to provide room for storage of an ample reserve of pollen and honey. A good strain of bees and hive with sufficient room to insure ample stores makes possible the production of profitable honey crops with a minimum of labor and avoids the necessity of the beekeeper becoming a bee master.

## THROUGH SERVICE

...ers of animal kingdom which gives instead of taking  
 many has survived from a very ancient time.  
 of the fates, the apples or peaches or other fruits which  
 worth hundred times the value of the minute drops of  
 on the bee for full fruition, the beekeeper gives far  
 in return every dollar received by the beekeeper for  
 extra see fruits because of the visits of his bees. The  
 e prosper of his neighbors.  
 ulate the bee and strive to secure the largest profit  
 seeks to instead of to enslave; when he seeks to give  
 problems beset the race will disappear.

## "CRAZY" SWEETS

**A** prominent physician has referred to the demineralized sugars as "Crazy Sweets." Referring to cane sugar and corn syrup or glucose from which all the natural minerals have been removed in process of refining, he states "There is a tremendous body of evidence to prove that it is this indulgence in crazy sweets which sets up the morbid conditions now described as diabetes in a half million cases in the United States."

Honey is the one sweet available in American markets which retains its natural minerals, enzymes and vitamins.

— v —

## HOW MUCH PASTURE PER COLONY?

**T**HERE has been much argument as to the acreage of a particular plant necessary to support a given number of colonies of bees. Most writers are very cautious when commenting on this subject and it is commonly estimated that an acre of clover is necessary to support a colony of bees.

Much depends, of course, upon the conditions under which it is grown but the writer is inclined to think that the possibilities are commonly much underrated. Under favorable conditions a field of from one to five acres of a copious yielding nectar source may be sufficient to insure a crop for from twenty to fifty colonies. It often happens that available forage in a location is mostly consumed for colony support with little surplus. A slight addition which yields freely at the right

time can make a surprising change in the final total for the season.

In 1939 we planted a tenth of an acre of yellow spider flower, (*Cleome lutea*) in our honey plant test garden with rather surprising results. The bees swarmed over it from August till October. With little else in sight brood rearing continued late and left the bees in much better condition for wintering than colonies a few miles away which were beyond the reach of the plant.

It often happens that a dearth will be followed by a short and intense honeyflow from some minor source which would provide surplus for strong colonies. Crops in the experimental apiary have averaged much better since the bees have access to these small areas in the test garden between the major flows. It is not only what they get from the garden but the larger crops they get elsewhere because of better colony conditions as a result of the minor sources. Evidence is increasing that the beekeeper can greatly improve his location by intelligent planting on even a small scale.

— v —

## MARKET STABILITY

**T**HE prospect for the future of the honey market looks promising at the present time. In the past prices have dropped very low in times of depression for lack of proper distribution. Many new outlets are opening, with several distributors who operate on a very large scale coming into the market. This fact combined with the reduction in output of the large producers because of restricted bee pasture, should insure demand sufficient to support prices above former depression levels.

A relatively small amount of honey made all the trouble in the 1930's. When packers started trying to cut prices to undersell each other they started a vicious circle that proved disastrous to them as well as to the producers. Let us hope that it need not happen again.

— v —

## THE CAPTIVE DRONES

**C**OMING out of Germany through the Red Cross is the report that among the prisoners of war are a number of beekeepers who have organized "The Captive Drones Beekeepers' Association." They are said to be located at Stalag.

As a class, beemen are an enthusiastic lot and it is not surprising that they try to lighten the monotony of their imprisonment by discussion of subjects relating to their favorite pursuit.





## ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

### TARTARIC ACID IN SYRUP

I have read your editorial on winter feeding on page 18 in January. I would like to point out an error in the second paragraph. When sugar and water are boiled together, the syrup will crystallize and often so hard it is difficult for the bees to use, and a large part will be wasted. The addition of a full teaspoon of tartaric acid to each twenty-five pounds of sugar (after the water is in) will make a syrup or a candy whichever is desired, which is smooth and clear with no crystallization and which is very palatable to the bees. They will even rob for it.

This syrup on a warm day must be handled as carefully as honey to avoid robbing. There is no waste and the bees will build up well on it. They winter well on it too which they seldom do on sugar and water alone which crystallizes in the combs. It needs only to be brought to the boiling point unless you want a candy, in which case it must be boiled to a thick enough consistency to harden when dropped in cold water.

John L. Randall,  
Nebraska.

[Right, Mr. Randall, our error. We have found, however, that when making sugar syrup either for spring or for fall feed with live steam to boil the sugar vigorously that the use of the tartaric acid is not necessary since the effect of this heat and boiling is to invert the syrup without the aid of the acid and no crystallization results. If, however, a syrup is boiled directly over a fire it will caramelize, turning dark, and is not fit to use.—Ed.]

—V—

### A FARM DEVOTED TO BEES

Last year was a very poor year for bees in Platte County, Missouri where

my farm is located, just twenty-two miles north of Kansas City. The farm consists of 136 upland acres with about forty of heavy timber pasture, with two large springs, a five acre orchard, plenty of honey locust trees, with a grove of basswood trees, a long fence of honeysuckle, many large oak and sugar maple trees, and the balance planted in sweet clover.

I have ten colonies of bees, five Caucasians and five Italians that run a race to see which can store the most honey. I believe I have the only farm devoted to bees in the county. There is nothing like sweet clover to build up the land and since 1940 the farmers produced only a small amount of grain, the balance being in sweet clover. Because of the scarcity of machinery and manpower, no wheat was raised last year.

F. R. Johnson,  
Missouri.

—V—

### APPLE SYRUP RESTRICTED

Apple sirup, or what "Old Gold" calls apple honey, is going to be in smaller, rather than larger supply, due to the fact that the Food Distribution Administration believes it is more important that apples be used for food rather than as a substitute for glycerin in tobacco or other products. Producers of apple products approached by people wanting the sirup have been told by FDA not to take the contracts, so the exploitation of this sirup may have to wait until after the war. Until then at least it is pretty much a dead pigeon. (The Drug and Cosmetic Industry.)

### HUCKLEBERRIES OR BLUEBERRIES—AGAIN!

In December Earl E. Manges says that the difference between huckleberries and blueberries is technical, but as I have seen them, it is quite different. I have seen hundreds of acres of both of them in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.

Blueberries grow from eight to twelve inches high with bright blue berries. Huckleberries are on woody bushes from four to five feet high with berries dark red to purple. They do not taste at all alike.

Frank Morgan, Washington.

—V—

### 300,000 PLANTS

According to The Montana Farmer, more than 300,000 kinds of plants have been classified by botanists, but only about 500 of them are grown as crops. A far larger number would have direct value if we knew how to use them. The day will come, it is predicted, when practically every material needed in industry can be supplied by plants on the farm.

—V—

### BEEF PRODUCTION

Grazing mixtures containing alfalfa or sweet clover produced nearly three times as much beef as pure grass stands in tests last summer by crop and livestock men of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Washington State Agricultural Experiment Station. The best yield of beef was 277 pounds from an acre on a mixture of mountain brome grass and sweet clover.

—U. S. D. A. News.

Edgar Abernethy of North Carolina sends the above pretty winter scene.



## 1—PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

Here is a picture of what is called here purple loosestrife which grows all up and down the Merrimac River in Massachusetts from the beginning of the woolen mills to the head of where salt water comes in from the ocean, about four miles from the ocean. The color of the flower is somewhat purple. It grows all over the river marshes and up and down brooks and creeks that enter the river. It is also getting into meadows some ways back from the river, like the picture shows, taken about a mile from the river.

It is reported to have been originally introduced through seed washed out of wool. I know it is not a native around here. It started about twenty-five years ago but now the shores of the river and meadows are one solid mass of purple when it is in bloom, from the middle of July to the middle of August. I would like to know how it ranks as a honey plant. The bees work it considerably.

Massachusetts.

Purple loosestrife is common along the streams in many localities in the East. The bees work it freely and occasional reports of honey from it come to us from New York State. The honey is said to be dark and rather strong in taste. Favorable reports from localities where it is common seem to make it worth while for the beekeeper to scatter the seed in suitable places in an effort to extend the pasture from this source.

Frank C. Pellett.

— V —

## 2-3---PLIOFILM BAG FOR GRANULATED HONEY

Honey placed in this pliofilm bag, allowed to granulate and packed in a carton, might be a way to sell honey in small packages. However, pliofilm is made of rubber. So what? At least it is a good idea for the future.

— V —

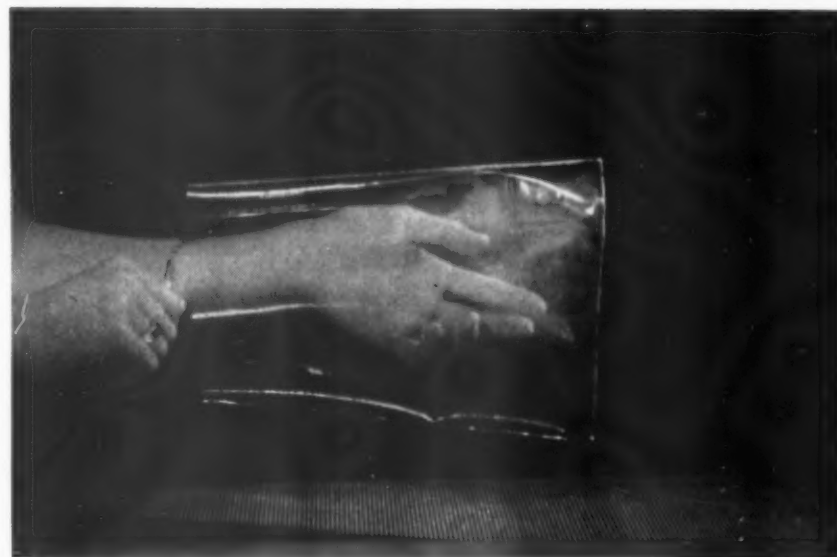
## ILLINOIS BEES

Fred H. May, of Meredosia, Illinois, sends us a clipping from the Springfield State Register giving statistics about bees in Illinois.

State-Federal Department of Agriculture figures showed a 15 per cent drop from 1942 in the number of colonies. A. J. Surratt, statistician, said the number of colonies at the beginning of the season was 191,000 as compared with 225,000 a year ago. The average yield as of July 1 was 6.3 pounds per colony, less than half the usual yield at this time of year.



1



2



3



## THE ANSWER

ONE of the best ways to convert old combs, scrapings and material of a similar nature, into wax for the small beekeeper, like myself, is to keep up with the wax rendering as fast as wax is accumulated by means of an adequate and efficient way which is suitable for the small beekeeper. "Keeping ahead of the wax moth," means dollars and cents to all beekeepers of course.

After having tried many methods, the most efficient for me is a simple one. I procure a leak proof can about 24 inches tall and 12 inches in diameter and place a lattice of narrow strips in the bottom. Using an open mesh burlap sack such as onions are marketed in, I make a cheese (compact amount) of old combs, scrapings, etc. of a size the can will handle (about 50 per cent of the capacity of the can.)

I make a second lattice of stouter strips to fit the can, with a post nailed in the center of it, with a series of holes bored along the post. A piece of rod plus a wire loop at each side of the can permits me to put pressure on the bag of slumgum from time to time as the boiling reduces the wax within the sack.

It is important that the height of water be kept at a reasonable distance above the slumgum, or too much fire will be necessary to get the wax out and it is easier for the wax to boil over and take fire.

Churning the lattice down on the bag by means of the center post and turning the bag over, even while hot, with pliers, aids in getting the wax out and upward into the water. The strip of lattice in the bottom of the can, of course, keeps the sack or the slumgum from burning or sticking at the bottom.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

### THE QUESTION

*What is the best way to save all the wax from accumulated amounts of old combs, scrapings, and material of similar nature?*

IN keeping with the admonition "to gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost," I have always carefully saved all scrapings, cappings and old combs. But it is troublesome to render them into wax without proper equipment, so at the close of the season, I stuff them into a light weight corrugated box, sealing tightly, and mailing the package to a manufacturer of foundation with instructions to return to me the finished product in the form of Medium Brood Foundation.

I recently sent a package that way, the total cost of which to me, including postage was less than \$1.00 and I soon had back 20 full sheets of foundation which next summer will become drawn comb. Such

### QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH

*Few answered the present month's question. It was intended that subscribers could answer the question if they chose to do so. Payment will be made at regular contributor rates for all answers or in books or subscriptions, as the writer wishes.*

*The question for next month —What is the best way to unite bees?*

combs are worth their weight in gold during the brood rearing season and when the honeyflow is on, so I consider that my effort in saving "the fragments" has increased the earning capacity of my apiary at least \$20.00. Can one make money easier or in a more satisfactory way?

John R. Stelle, Indiana.

— V —

A properly constructed solar wax extractor is a most convenient way of melting up bits of comb, as well as empty and dry discarded combs, accumulated while working the bees during the summer months. It does not work well with old combs or combs that contain pollen, brood, or honey and its use is limited to warm sunny days. If bits of comb material are placed in a tightly closed container for future melting, they should be fumigated to prevent damage by the bee moth and can be given the same treatment as old combs.

The hot water press is used most extensively for recovering beeswax from comb material. It is well to break up the comb material and soak in warm water for 24 hours or longer. This permits the pollen and other foreign material to become water soaked and results in a greater yield of wax in the pressing operation. Some beekeepers prefer to melt the comb material in an open tank of boiling water where a portion of the beeswax is either floated or dipped off into molds, while the remaining material is made into "cheeses" for pressing. Others break the material

(Please turn to page 64)

Sunset across an irrigation canal in the San Luis Valley of Southern Colorado. Picture by Ben Knutson.

# • Recipes •

## Honey Cookies

- ¾ cup shortening
- 4 tablespoons honey (dark may be used)
- 1 cup brown sugar (packed in cup)
- 1 egg (beaten)
- 2½ cups flour (Gold Medal)
- 2 teaspoons soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon ginger

Cream shortening and honey together very well, add sugar and cream again. Add beaten egg. Sift flour before measuring. Add salt, soda and spices to sifted flour, sift all together and add sifted flour mixture to creamed mixture. Place in ice box to chill for one hour or more. Take chilled dough from ice box, shape into balls the size of a walnut, flatten slightly, dip in sugar and place on greased cookie sheet, the unsugared side down. Drop 2 or 3 drops water on cookie before placing in oven and bake at 375° F. for 12 to 15 minutes. This makes 3 or 4 dozen cookies, depending on size.

Mrs. R. M. Gober,  
Illinois.

— V —

## Honey Graham Drop Cookies

- 1 cup liquid honey
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup lard, melted for convenience in mixing
- 1 cup raisins
- 4 cups graham flour, Quaker XXX
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon soda
- 3 teaspoons double acting baking powder

Put honey, sugar, lard, eggs, salt, soda, and baking powder together in mixing bowl and stir together thoroughly, add flour and lastly the raisins.

Bake in a very slow oven until a delicate brown and they fall.

Dropped by teaspoonsful on a greased pan or cooky sheet, will make about six and one-half dozen, two and one-half inch cookies.

Lola C. Beckett,  
Indiana.

— V —

## Peanut Butter-Honey Rennet-Custard

- 1 rennet tablet
- 1 tablespoon cold water
- 2 cups milk (not canned)
- 3 tablespoons honey
- 3 tablespoons peanut butter

Set out 4 or 5 individual dessert dishes. Dissolve rennet tablets by crushing in cold water in a cup. Add peanut butter and honey to milk and beat with an egg beater until thoroughly blended. Warm slowly, stirring constantly. Test a drop on

inside of wrist frequently. When comfortably warm (110° F.) **not hot**, remove at once from heat. Add dissolved rennet tablet and stir quickly for a few seconds only. Pour at once, while still liquid, into individual dessert glasses. Do not move until firm—about 10 minutes. Chill.

American Honey Institute.

— V —

## Honey Delight

- 1 package lemon gelatin
- ½ cup boiling water
- ½ cup honey
- Juice of one-half lemon
- 1 can evaporated milk
- ½ pound vanilla wafers

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add honey and lemon juice and mix well. Fold in the evaporated milk that has been chilled and whipped. Pour this mixture into a pan that has been lined with crushed vanilla wafers. Place crushed vanilla wafers on top of mixture and put in refrigerator to set. Cut in squares. This portion serves six.

— V —

## The Rookie's Favorite Chocolate Honey Bits

- ½ cup shortening
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 1½ teaspoons baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon allspice
- 1/3 cup honey
- 2 tablespoons water
- 1 box (1 cup) Rockwood's semi-sweet Chocolate Bits
- ½ cup chopped nutmeats or raisins, optional

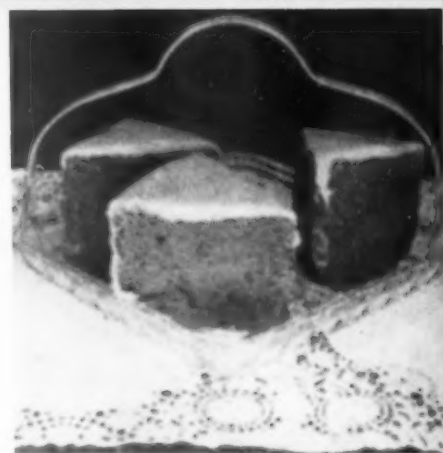
Sift flour, baking powder, salt, and spices. Cream shortening; add beaten egg; combine thoroughly. Combine honey and water. Add sifted dry ingredients, alternately with honey mixture, to creamed mixture, blending well. Stir in chocolate bits and nutmeats, if used. Drop dough from teaspoon onto lightly greased and floured cookie sheet or pan. Bake in moderate oven until delicately browned.

Rockwood.

— V —

## Honey Krisp Cookies

- 1/3 cup shortening
- ½ cup honey
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup sour cream
- 1½ cups flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon soda
- ½ cup chopped nut meats
- ½ cup chopped dates
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg or



- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1 cup Kellogg's Rice Krispies

Blend shortening and honey. Add well-beaten eggs and cream. Sift flour with baking powder, salt and soda; add to first mixture. Stir in nut meats, dates, flavoring and Rice Krispies. Drop from a dessert spoon onto lightly greased baking sheet and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about 20 minutes. Yield: 2 dozen cookies (4 inches in diameter).

Kellogg Co.

— V —

## Pear Salad

- Pears
- Pimento cheese
- Honey French dressing

If canned pears are used place can in refrigerator to chill pears before making up the salad. Allow two halves of pear to a person. Place cut side down on lettuce. Cover pears with riced pimento cheese and serve with honey French dressing. Rice cheese the same way to rice potatoes.

## French Dressing

- ¾ cup salad oil
- ¼ cup vinegar or lemon juice
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon mustard
- Dash cayenne
- 4 tablespoons honey

Place all in a tightly covered pint jar and shake vigorously just before serving.

Mrs. Harriet Grace.

— V —

## Honey Fudge

- 1 package "Junket" Quick Fudge Mix
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 3 tablespoons honey
- 2½ tablespoons water

Melt honey, butter and water in top part of double boiler. Add entire contents of package "Junket" Quick Fudge Mix. Stir until glossy, 3 to 4 minutes. Remove from heat. **Do not beat.** Pour on buttered plate, pan or wax paper.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE HONEY RECIPE?

We welcome any you have tried and found satisfactory in your kitchen.





Am I flattered — for several reasons.

First, T. C. Johnson, of Logansport, Indiana, writes that he does not blame me for having such a genial grin in the present department, being right opposite Harriett Grace of the American Honey Institute, who is also pleasantly smiling across her space at me. Now, Harriett, is that a compliment, or will our friends suspect us, or is it just that we are enjoying the publicity? All right, I am grinning at you because you are doing such a swell job and you are grinning at me because I said so!

— V —

E. G. Carr, commenting on my remark about propolis on my fingers in the first of last month's "All Around the Bee Yard," answers "By golly, that's getting results in a hurry. I am mighty glad to see you back again. Even if this department was intended for beginners, there are always plenty of them and it's a careless reader, even though he has had bees for a long time, who doesn't get something from this department. It's like Billy Sunday, who, after preaching a powerful sermon, said, 'If you don't get anything from that sermon, I'm sorry—for you!'" I didn't expect results so soon. Perhaps I should obey the injunction of "The Book" and "ask largely that my joy might be full."

— V —

There, there, Elmer, don't pour it on so thick! After all, I act here just as I would if you or any reader were with me all hours talking about bees. I carry a notebook. Even a mere scrap of an idea is often written down. Many of these scraps are just that, but some find their way here and you know this kind of conversation always provokes interest.

— V —

Gee, am I popular? To add to

## • All Around the Bee Yard •

Carr's flowers above, Ellsworth Meineke, of Chicago, says that it is a pleasant surprise to see my face back again and adds "In my first glance through the Journal, 'All Around the Bee Yard' was always the first thing I read. Since you dropped it, I have been going all the way back to the Postscript. Skip an occasional issue if you have to, but whenever possible, put down some notes when you are with the bees and let us know what you think."

I just took this in to Pellett to show him, for once, I had him stymied.

— V —

This matter of honey plants is getting under our skin. Of course, the sudden conversion from soil building plants to soil consuming plants, made necessary by the great demand for food for the world, has taken the legumes off the farm and put food concentrates in their place. But don't forget, **however**, the time will soon be back again when the farmer will have to replace what he has used up, and that will mean a return to legumes. So when you notice the disappearance of sweet clover under such conditions, remember it may be back.

— V —

However, if sweet clover is disappearing because of the sweet clover weevil, or because of root rot, that is something else and may seriously affect future acreage. It is common experience however that, when any plant has been distributed over wide areas and probably in soils to which it is not best adapted, it is finally forced back into places where it will continue to do well in spite of its enemies and at last to reach a place of equilibrium. This will likely happen with sweet clover.

— V —

Undoubtedly, we do need honey plants in American agriculture. Not only does the beekeeper need them for honey crops, but the farmer needs them still more to sustain pollination. Something will have to be done between the two groups.

— V —

A reader in Missouri, Mr. Gay, says he finds the value of his minor sources to be such that he has made it profitable to move to them to keep colonies in good condition for the

major flows even if that requires moving back again when the surplus flow begins.

— V —

That also brings up the idea of distributing minor sources of nectar along roadsides and waste places, surrounding permanent yards, so that it will not be necessary to move. This could be done by every beekeeper.

— V —

Mr. Pellett tells of a tenth of an acre of yellow spider flower (cleome) on his farm which in fall kept up brood rearing to a late date, making fine winter clusters and bringing the bees through with powerful colonies in the spring when other bees in the neighborhood without access to such a source of fall stimulation did not do so well. We had one yard in our Glenwood, Iowa apiaries which, through the wood where the yard was located, had quite an acreage of crownbeard that every fall produced the same results, even though this was a yard which normally would not have had anything around it in the way of fall bloom to speak of.

— V —

Ouch! Wow! Did I stir up a hornet's nest with diverse stings over my remark last month that from our own experience we find thirty-five out of one-hundred hives are empty each spring from all causes which must be replaced one way or another!

Most think like George Rea in his article in this issue, "Keeping Colonies Strong" that this is the result of neglect, or poor management, or shiftless methods. That is not the case. I think, in our own experience, we have learned more than the average beekeeper has learned that only the best colonies pay. Therefore, from the very beginning of the season, when all hives are full of bees, we keep taking out any poor ones which arise from any causes rather than to fool with them, or try to get them back into shape. So we concentrate our energies on those that are able to produce a crop. After all, petting and pampering, and the endeavor to get indifferent colonies into honey producing condition is not worth what it costs.

— V —

Losses, however, may be made up by using these very colonies that are not good for honey to divide out into nuclei which, with new queens, can grow back into full colonies and of themselves, partly, if not wholly, replace their own loss.

(Please turn to next page)

# • American Honey Institute •

The American Honey Institute expresses its appreciation to all those who so generously contributed towards its success during the past year. It is especially grateful to the editors of the Bee Journals for their contribution of space; to those who incorporated honey in their advertising; to those who gave time on the air; to those who gave money or assisted in any way.

— V —

January, like Janus, the two-headed god, sees the past year in retrospect and the year that lies ahead. Although we cast a glance backward with a feeling of satisfaction and pride, our motto must always be "Keep Progressing." Our aim will be to keep our eyes open to the part honey can play in this changing world.

— V —

We appreciate the complimentary letters that have accompanied checks to the Institute. We are pleased to add many new names to our list.

The following telegram has been received:

AUW70 GOVT NL-WASHINGTON DC 1 1944 Jan 1 AM 1152

Harriett M. Grace

American Honey Institute Commercial State Bank Bldg.

"America faces a critical paper shortage due to increased use of paper in manufacture and delivery of war weapons and supplies stop this is aggravated by extreme shortage of manpower to cut timber for paper mills stop we must have eight million tons of waste paper in 1944 to satisfy military and essential civilian needs stop we are looking to the women of this nation to salvage all the paper they can stop I am therefore appealing to you to urge all women of your listening and reading audience to give even greater help to their local salvage committees in behalf of this extremely important effort stop."

(Signed)

Donald M. Nelson WPB

We know that all women will be glad to help the local Salvage Committee.

— V —

The Annual Directory should be in your hands soon.

FEBRUARY, 1944

A clipping from a weekly magazine sent to us says that crushed bananas preserved in honey are being packed in five gallon cans by a firm in Mexico City. The banana flavor is retained by the use of honey.

— V —

The consumers Guide for January, 1944, has a full page entitled "How We'll Eat This Year." Honey is listed in the column of products for which the supply for 1944 is estimated as fair.

— V —

The Detjen Corporation of 303 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y., recently sent the Institute a folder describing Automatic Fly Control through the use of Electric Fly Screens. If any are interested, they may get further information by writing this company at the above address.

— V —

The Institute was happy to have the following visitors call at its offices in Madison: Mr. Harvey Chada, of Delaware, accompanied by his sister-in-law; Mr. John W. Holzberlein, of Colorado; Mr. Ralph Barnes, of Nebraska.

— V —

The following Honey Nut Cake with Honey Butter Frosting has been advertised in newspapers and magazines throughout the country for the past year. It has been a great favorite with service men. In case you have misplaced the recipe, here it is:

## Honey Nut Cake

2 cups sifted cake flour  
2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt  
2/3 cup shortening  
½ cup sugar  
½ cup honey  
3 eggs  
1 cup finely cut nut meats  
¼ cup milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, and cream thoroughly; then add honey in thirds, beating well after each addition. Add ¼ of flour and beat until smooth and well blended. Beat eggs until thick enough to pile up in a bowl; add to cake mixture and beat well. Add nuts. Add remaining flour in thirds, alternately with milk in halves, beating very well after each addition. Add vanilla. Bake in greased 9-inch tube pan in slow oven (325°F.) 1 hour and 5 minutes, or until done.



Spread Honey Butter Frosting on top and sides of cake.

## Honey Butter Frosting

Cream 2 tablespoons butter; add 2 tablespoons honey and blend. Add 1/3 cup sifted confectioners sugar and cream thoroughly. Add dash of salt. Then add 1 egg white, unbeaten, alternately with 2 cups of sifted confectioners sugar, beating well after each addition. Add ½ teaspoon vanilla. If necessary, add more sugar until of right consistency to spread.

— V —

## ALL AROUND THE BEE YARD

(Continued from page 60)

So we admit frankly that, in our own practice, we do not fool with queenless colonies, drone laying colonies, poor honey producing colonies, with queens no longer tenable, and we do not try to winter any colony which is not in the very best possible shape for winter. Now, is this good practice or bad practice?

— V —

Here is a gem from the Australasian Beekeeper for September 15, page 45 by the editor: "The advent of the motor truck is responsible for the rapid growth of migratory beekeeping, which is here to stay. The more we consider it though, the more we are convinced that there are limits (according to the capacity of the individual) to the extent that migratory beekeeping can be carried on profitably. Up to that limit the man is master of his business, over that limit the worry and overhead expense become so great that the master changes his status and becomes a slave."



### Michigan Association Annual Winter Meeting, February 2 and 3

Room 206, Horticulture Building,  
Lansing, Michigan

#### Wednesday

9:00—Greeting — Looking Back Over 1943—M. J. Beck, Lansing.

9:30—Wartime Problems in Apiary Inspection—D. P. Barrett, State Apiary Inspector, Lansing, Michigan.

10:00—Wartime Problems in Honey Production—R. H. Kelty, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

11:00—Post War Business Problems—Dr. Herman Wyngarden, Department of Economics, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

1:00—Report of Delegate to National Beekeepers' Conference—O. H. Schmidt, Bay City.

Beekeeping in the Broad Field of Agriculture—James I. Hambleton, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

Post War Trends in Beekeeping—Chas. A. Reese, State Inspector of Apiaries, Columbus, Ohio.

Agricultural Advertising and Marketing—W. F. Doyle, Manager, Chain Stores Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Post War Need for Organization—Hon. Clark Brody, Secretary, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Problems in War Time Merchandising—W. R. Keasey, Secretary, Michigan Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association, Lansing, Michigan.

Post War Problems in Beekeeping—H. H. Root, General Manager, the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

6:00—Annual Beekeepers Banquet—Peoples' Church.

#### Thursday

9:00—Discussion of Wintering Problems, led by O. H. Schmidt, Bay City.

9:30—A Demonstration of Packing with Top Entrance—R. E. Sheldon, Byron, Michigan.

## Meetings and Events

10:00—Our Goal for 1944—Elmer Carroll, Editor, The Beekeepers' Magazine, Lansing, Michigan.

10:30—What We May Expect in Bee Supplies in 1944—A.B.C. Woodman, A. G. Woodman Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

11:00—The Fruit Industry Looks Forward—H. D. Hootman, Secretary, Michigan State Horticultural Society, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

11:30—Services of the County Agricultural Agent's Office—Albert Griffith, County Agricultural Agent, Ionia, Michigan.

Room 206, Horticulture Building

1:30 — Are Nectar Prospects Changing with Wartime Crop Practices? Discussion: Howard Schmidt, Filion; George Lengst, Tuscola; Floyd Hatch, Copemich; K. W. Atkinson, Coleman; Dr. Howard Potter, Ithaca; Russell Thayer, Freeland; O. W. Dilley, Charlotte; O. H. Roth, Reese.

2:30—Beekeeping's Place in Tomorrow's Agriculture—H. H. Root, Medina, Ohio.

— V —

**Midwinter Meetings, Nebraska Honey Producers Association, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska, Room 208, Plant Industry Building, Febr. 9 and 10**

#### Wednesday

9:30—Registration and Get Together.

10:00—Meeting called to order and greeting by President Ralph W. Barnes.

10:15—Problems of Beginners in Beekeeping.

A.—Making the Start—Getting the Bees—C. A. McGuire, Lincoln Nebraska.

B.—Equipment Needed—Kind, Amount, Cost—Ralph W. Barnes, Oakland, Nebraska.

C.—Care of the Bees Through the Beginner's First Season—Prof. F. B. Paddock, Iowa State Apiarist, Ames, Iowa.

D.—Bee Diseases and Pests—L. M. Gates, State Apiarist of Nebr.

E.—Source of Information—O. S. Bare, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

11:50—Appointment of Committees.

12:00—Recess.

1:30—Wartime Problems in Apiary Equipment, and Progress in

Solving Them—L. F. Swanson, A. I. Root Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

2:15—Wartime Markets and Prices and After War Adjustments—R. F. Remer, Sioux Honey Association, Sioux City, Iowa.

3:00—Raise Your Own Wartime Queens—Prof. F. B. Paddock.

3:45 — The Beekeeper's Labor Problems—Ralph W. Barnes.

The Beekeepers Gasoline and Rubber Problems—Speaker to be announced.

Sweet Clover Versus War Crops and Bugs—O. S. Bare.

Beekeepers Discussion, Question Box.

6:00—That eating problem again.

7:30—General program at Students Activities Building.

A.—Music.

B.—Talk by nationally known speaker on topic of general interest.

#### Thursday

9:30—Apiary Inspection and Its Problems in 1943—L. M. Gates, State Apiarist.

10:15—Making Your Own War-time Increase—Prof. F. B. Paddock.

11:00—Business Meeting.

A.—Secretary-treasurers report.

B.—Committee reports.

C.—Election of officers.

D.—What of this year?

12:15—Lunch.

2:00—General program at Student Activities Building.

Two talks by nationally known speakers on topics of general interest.

4:00—Let's go home.

— V —

**Beekeepers' Program, Kansas Farm and Home Week, February 10**

Room 106, Dickens Hall—Morning R. L. Parker, Professor of Apiculture and State Apiarist, presiding.

9:00—Apiary Inspection Service in 1943—R. L. Parker.

9:10—Seasonal Manipulation of Colonies—V. G. Milum, Apiculturist, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

9:50—Queen Loss and Superscedure—G. H. Cale, Editor, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

10:30—Pollination of Fruit Plants—R. L. Parker.

11:15 — Beekeeping for Fruit Growers (Kansas State Horticultural Society Meeting, Room 108, Dickens Hall)—V. G. Milum.

Afternoon—Roger C. Smith, Head



of Department of Entomology, Presiding.

1:30—Selection of Apiary Sites, with Reference To Established Windbreaks—L. R. Quinlan, Professor of Horticulture, K. S. C.

2:00—The Production of Surplus Honey—G. H. Cale.

2:30—The Protection and Preparation of Honey for Market—V. G. Milum.

3:00—National Beeswax Needs—G. H. Cale.

3:30—Visit to Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Apiary and Apiary Building.

— V —

#### **Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Feb. 20**

Make it a point to come to the winter meeting in Carnegie Hall, Cleveland, at 2:30 P. M. Sunday afternoon, February 20. It is open to everyone interested. Come and have a good time.

We regret to announce the passing of Ralph Wittal, our past president, 48, but with more beekeeping years behind him than most of us. He contributed more of his time and effort to the cleaning up of disease throughout the county than any one of us ever will have a chance to equal. He was our most extensive local beekeeper, in partnership with Al Couch.

Ed. Johnson, Secretary.

— V —

#### **Middlesex County (Mass.) Feb. 26**

Saturday, February 26, at 7 P. M. will be the date for the Middlesex County Beekeepers Association get-together at 19 Everett Street, Concord. Mrs. W. Erwin Tilson from Mansfield will be the speaker for this occasion, and will give an instructive talk on cooking with honey. Comb honey, corn bread, coffee and casserole dishes for first course, with cherry and Washington pies for dessert will be features of the Ladies' Auxiliary supper.

A. M. Southwich, President.

— V —

#### **Bronx County (N. Y.) February 13**

The regular monthly meeting of the Bronx County Beekeepers Association will be held at the home of the president Mr. William Molitor, 1348 Franklin Ave. Bronx on Sunday, February the 13th.

We are hoping to have a speaker with us on this occasion to give us a talk on bee matters. This is a splendid time for discussion on bee problems, and to consider things necessary to be attended to for the coming season. The president is anxious to welcome a large attendance at this meeting. Refreshments will be served.

Harry Newman, Secretary.

#### **The National Meetings**

The National Federation of State Beekeeper's Association met in Chicago, January 11, 12 and 13, to further perfect the organization of the federation and to discuss problems facing the beekeeping industry. Nineteen states were represented by over 125 beekeepers, inspectors, educators, packers, and bee supply manufacturers. Mr. James Gwin, President of the American Honey Producers League presided over the various sessions and Baxter Woodman acted as secretary during the meetings. In the organization of the federation, the American Honey Producers League becomes a thing of the past.

A splendid speaker's program included James I. Hambleton, Chief of the Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; Harold J. Clay, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C.; Lewis White, Oregon; Alan Root, Ohio; Henry M. Bain, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. L. Farrar, Central States Bee Culture Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. Harriette M. Grace, American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin; John Holzerlein, Jr., Colorado and others.

Among current problems under discussion during the meeting were price ceilings for extracted honey, a proposed floor price for extracted honey, rationing of honey, equitable distribution of honey to the consumer, and honey plant problems. Wisely, Mr. Gwin had left plenty of time for these discussions during the days program.

Officers for the coming year are Oscar Schmidt, president; D. C. Stahlman, vice-president; and Dr. V. G. Milum, secretary treasurer. Mr. Lewis White was named by the federation as their representative on the Washington Committee of the National Honey Association as a result of his outstanding service in this respect during 1943. The five regions appointed the following delegates to the Beekeeping War Council: Lewis White, representing the west; E. C. Stahlman, representing the area between the Rockies and the Missouri river; Oscar Schmidt, representing the mid-west; Burrell Lane, representing the east, and A. D. Hiatt, representing the south. These five men with two representatives from the Bee Industries Association, Alan Root and Roy Grout, and two representatives from the National Honey Association, John G. Paton and R. F. Remer form the Beekeeping War-Council.

The Chicago meeting represented important step forward in the organization of the federation. The dele-

gates returning to their respective states will continue to foster the purposes of the federation in their state beekeeper's associations. The new officers will continue to build the federation to the end that a workable and effective national organization of beekeepers will result.

Resolutions adopted included a request for federal appropriation for Nosema research; benefit payments for pollination be recommended to A. A. A; recommended plowing under of sweet clover after it has reached maturity to best aid soil to fertility, pollination and soil erosion; recommendation to Bureau of Simplified Practice that a standard screwcap be adopted for 5-gallon honey cans; request U. S. D. A. to continue to urge the saving and accumulation of beeswax; commendation of the fine work of Harold J. Clay and James I. Hambleton in the present emergency; urge the U. S. D. A. to give early consideration to the support of a price program for honey on a basis of 9 cents a pound; complete affirmation that the beekeeping industry is behind the War effort to the fullest extent.

Recommendations were also made that the retail prices of honey remain at present levels but that producers' prices be raised to correspond to parity with other products.

#### **Meeting Board of Directors, American Honey Institute**

The board of directors met at Hotel Morrison on Wednesday, January 12, 1944, with the following board members present: L. W. Parks, A. G. Woodman, L. C. Dadant, V. G. Milum, M. S. Stone, M. J. Deyell, R. F. Remer and Woodrow Miller.

Mrs. Grace made a report of the work done for the past year and submitted a financial report which was approved and which will be published in the regular report to members of the Institute later in the year.

Mrs. Grace reported a tremendous demand for literature and information on honey, also many of the large manufacturers of food products are cooperating with the Institute in the use of honey in combination with other foods. Outstanding among the leaflets published and distributed were 400,000 outserts of "Honey Pecan Balls," which were sent and used by the pecan people for attaching to their product. Returns to the Institute are beginning to come in rapidly for information in regard to the use of honey for various purposes.

The following is a list of the board of directors: L. W. Parks, A. G. Woodman, L. C. Dadant, R. E. Foster, V. G. Milum, M. S. Stone, M. J. Deyell, R. F. Remer, Woodrow Miller.

## ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

**F. E. MORRISON BUTTE CITY, CALIFORNIA**  
P. O. Box 320, Formerly at Petaluma, Calif.

## Gaspard's Quality Italian Package Bees and Queens

Thanks to our many customers for their patronage. We can book no more orders until further notice.

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No more orders accepted for bees or queens until further notice appears in a later issue of this Journal, thanks a thousand.

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Timely topics on western Canadian beekeeping and all the news about Canada and Canadian markets. You cannot afford to be without the most up-to-date information in these days of great changes. Sample copy free. Address **WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER**, Wallingford Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

## HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less, all grades. Will pay top prices. Would contract now for crop. Also Beekeeping.

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265 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

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Shows the Way to Success  
Gives the latest news and views of the rabbit world—an illustrated monthly magazine of general and educational features. One year \$1.00; three years, \$2.00; sample 15c.

**AMERICAN RABBIT JOURNAL**  
Dept. S. Warrenton, Missouri

The executive committee was re-elected consisting of L. W. Parks, Watertown, Wisconsin, chairman; A. G. Woodman, Grand Rapids, Michigan, vice-chairman; M. J. Deyell and R. F. Remer. Mrs. Harriett M. Grace was named secretary-treasurer and director of the Institute. Mrs. Grace is doing a wonderful work and the Institute should receive the support of every honey producer.

## National Meeting of Bee Inspectors

Among the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of Bee Inspectors in connection with the National Conference of Beekeepers were those including effort to secure larger appropriations for inspection work; decision to request from each state on December 1, report on the year's work; publicity of bee inspection results; improvement of strains which are resistant to A. F. B.; recognition that the resistance of honeybees to A. F. B. should in no way change present methods of inspection and treatment; continuation of present quarantine restrictions on importation of bees unless disease free; request for intensive investigation by the Bee Culture Laboratory of Nosema disease.

The old officers were re-elected: Chas. A. Reece of Ohio as president and Carl Killion of Illinois as Secretary.

— V —

## No Meeting of New Rochelle (N. Y.)

The New Rochelle Association will not hold its regular meeting due to illness among many members and the present shortage of gasoline. Members will be notified by secretary-treasurer, James A. Bailey, of the appointed place for the March meeting. S. Barnes, Publicity.

— V —

## Cutts Resigns in Alabama

On November 1, Gene Cutts resigned as state apiarist of Alabama and took over the Citronelle Bee Company. C. A. North, of Montgomery, replaced Mr. Cutts as state apiarist. Mr. North is a graduate of the University of Tennessee, a World War I veteran and has been employed by the Alabama Department of Agriculture for the past five years. The new Citronelle business will be known as the Gene Cutts apiary.

— V —

## THE ANSWER

(Continued from page 58)

up and make it into "cheeses" without performing this operation. A "cheese" is made by placing a suitable amount of the comb material in

good single burlap and the sides folded over and fastened to contain the comb material, even under the pressure of the screw of the press.

The "cheeses" are placed in the press under water and heated to a gentle boiling. Pressure is applied to the "cheeses" from time to time to help squeeze the melting wax from them where it rises to the surface. The water level may be raised by running in more water for the purpose of floating the wax off the surface through an opening in the side of the press or the wax may be dipped off.

The steamer has come into use more recently. If properly constructed and operated, it gives sufficiently good results to warrant its consideration. In this method, steam is either introduced into a closed tank below the comb material or several inches of water in the bottom are heated, the steam rising among the comb material. A low steam pressure is maintained by weighting the lid and keeping the container closed as tight as possible. The frames are usually introduced into the tank with the combs and are suspended above the bottom on a series of screens. As the wax melts, it drips through the screens to the bottom and is drawn off with the water or condensed steam. While not considered as efficient as the hot water press, the steamer has the advantage of eliminating the cutting out of combs and "cheese" making, and can be used to clean and sterilize frames and bodies.

— V —

## KEEPING COLONIES STRONG

(Continued from page 53)

were boiling over with bees that produced a fine honey crop. To unpack these big colonies in early May and find eight to twelve brood-combs mostly full of brood and plenty of stores left is a real joy in prospect of the honey crop to come.

Productive queens and plenty of room for brood-rearing as well as plenty of room for honey storage are vital necessities early in the season. The first and second, along with food in abundance, must be present for about two months previous to the expected honeyflow while the supers should be all made ready for the bees and on the hives before the flow begins. Another important factor in successful beekeeping is the kind of stock. The queens must be from the very best honey producing strain of bees. No doubt many beekeepers would do well to change to better strain of bees.

—Pennsylvania.

# CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT



For our Crop and Market page, we asked reporters the following questions:

1. What proportion of crop is left on hand?
2. Condition of bees so far?
3. Condition of honey plants?
4. Contemplating increase?
5. Are you able to secure all package bees you need?

## Proportion of Crop Left on Hand

As our readers know generally, the extreme demand and short crop have meant that there is very little honey left on hand. What is left is either in the hands of the beekeepers for supplying their regular customers or in the hands of the packers in order to maintain their distribution. There will be no honey left when the new crop starts, in fact, not enough to supply the demand even though quite large importations are being made from Mexico to tide over. In general, this is a much darker and stronger flavored honey and is being bottled and sold as "imported honey."

## Condition of Bees

The condition of bees throughout the country is generally very good. In fact, we believe it is better than for several years at this same date. This is due to the fact that the bees went into winter quarters with good stores of honey and that the weather has been cold, but not severe, so that the bees might maintain a cluster, use a minimum of honey, and not be induced to early brood rearing.

## Condition of Honey Plants

We doubt whether the condition of honey plants is equal to that of a year or two ago largely due to the fact that there has been a scarcity of moisture throughout most northern areas. In fact, the amount of snow has been negligible although the Northeastern states have fared better than the North Central and Mountain states. There have also been several snows in Oklahoma, Montana and through the northern part of the southern areas, whereas farther north in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the ground is comparatively bare.

Clover and other sources, however, seem to be in fairly satisfactory condition and it all depends upon the weather from now on as to just how the honey plants will come into the spring.

Of course, large amounts of sweet clover have been plowed under, particularly in the central western areas due to the extreme demand for soybean and other crops and it is a question with many beekeepers as to whether there will be sufficient clover to warrant a crop.

However, no doubt if honey secretion conditions are satisfactory during the honey producing period, there will

still be ample honey plants for a crop. In fact, the white clover could almost assure a crop by itself if conditions were at their maximum.

## Completed Increase

In general, there is not the amount of increase contemplated that there was a year ago even though at this time last year, there was a very grave question as to whether bee supplies would be available. This year, it appears that there are more possibilities for getting bee supplies, but perhaps less possibilities for package bees. The rank and file of beekeepers are going to fill up old equipment and there probably will be an increase of 10 per cent. Of course, a certain number will be either discontinuing or curtailing their activities on account of a shortage of help due to the large number of boys who have entered the service.

## Package Bees

There is no doubt but that the large proportion of those that want package bees were forewarned and ordered early. We learn of many orders being placed during the summer of 1943 and still greater numbers during the early fall.

However, it is a question whether the package bee shippers will be able to furnish all of the packages that are demanded in order to fill empty equipment and make the increase which is contemplated. If they are, the packages will be late. Again, it depends upon the conditions at the time of package production and shipping. Quite a large number of the shippers already are booked to capacity until mid-May although a very few may still have available room for a few more orders. We are, however, unable to recommend any such packers who are still willing to take orders, and the only recourse is to write to the shipper direct and find out conditions.

In general, our reporters state that they have been promised the number of package bees which they desire and that this is not going to hold back their operations.

With a favorable season in the South so that additional queens can be reared there will perhaps be increase made by the old method of division in northern areas if packages are not available.

All in all, we believe conditions point to optimism on the part of the beekeeper in the North even though a short crop has just been harvested in 1943 and difficulties are encountered in getting package bees and sufficient help to handle the beekeeping operations satisfactorily during 1944. Undoubtedly many supers will be placed on the hives and the honey taken off if and when the beekeeper can get to it.

In the Canadian provinces, honey has been rationed and supplies are available, although quite short. About the same amount of increase is contemplated as last year, with honey plant conditions and package conditions satisfactory. Perhaps the Canadian beekeeper has generally been in a better position to order packages earlier than the beekeeper in the states, and, therefore, is more likely to get the number of packages he wants.

**WANTED U. S. No. 1 White Honey**  
and other grades in 60-lb. tins. Send samples and quotations to  
**JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY**  
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# • THE MARKET PLACE •

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**ITALIAN QUEENS**, eighty cents each, nine dollars per dozen. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders from our Michigan Apiaries. Walter D. Leverette Apiaries, P. O. Box 882, Fort Pierce, Florida.

**250 TWO-FRAME NUCLEI**, \$4.50 each. No shipments. Get them in your own equipment. April delivery. E. E. Salge, Weslaco, Texas.

**GOLDEN SELECT QUEENS**—Produce fine yellow bees and are very gentle. 1-25, \$1.10; 25-100, \$1.05; 100 up, \$1.00 each. W. O. Curtis, Graham, N. C.

**THREE Banded ITALIAN QUEENS**—Finest quality, extra good honey gatherers. Select untested, 1-25, \$1.10 each; 25-100, \$1.05; 100 up, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alamance Bee Company, Geo. E. Curtis, Mgr., Graham, N. C.

**ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS**. Select young laying queen in each package. Now booking for spring delivery. W. E. Cloud, Rt. 2, Live Oak, California.

**BOOKED TO CAPACITY** for package bees and queens until after May 20th. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

**A CARLOAD** of three or four frame nuclei with young queens, two in a ten frame hive body, ready to ship to Middle West by May. F. O. B. Upland, California. A limited amount of two pound packages with or without queens. Wm. Atchley, 132 Campus Ave., Upland, California.

**CAUCASIAN-ITALIAN Queens and Bees** for packages, for duration. 2-lb. pkg. with laying queen \$3.35; 3-lb. \$4.35. Queenless packages, deduct \$1.00 each. No extra queens. Miller Bros., Rt. 1, Three Rivers, Texas.

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**FINEST BUCKWHEAT** honey bottled in 1-lb. jars at \$5.75 a case of 24. Biz-zy Bee Ranch, No. Abington, Mass.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

**WANT TO CONTACT** producers in California, Florida, Arizona and Texas, who might have a carload of Orange, Sage, Buckwheat, Alfalfa, Star Thistle, Mesquite honey in 1944. Opportunity of establishing a permanent market with New England's largest packers, therefore receive higher prices. Biz-zy Bee Ranch, L. Kones, No. Abington, Massachusetts.

**WANTED**—White or light amber extracted honey from 1 ton to 2 carloads. Cash waiting; send sample and best price to Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry St., River Rouge, Michigan.

**WAX WANTED**—We pay freight charges, and remit the day wax is received, or send C. O. D. Write us for quotations for making your wax into foundation; all work guaranteed. The Hawley Honey Company, Iola, Kansas.

**HONEY WANTED**—Buying all grades. Clover, light amber, basswood, raspberry; also southern honey, palmetto, orange, tupelo, gallberry. Will furnish cans and shipping cases if needed. J. Wolosevich, 6315 So. Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

**HONEY WANTED**—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

**HONEY WANTED**—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

**CASH FOR YOUR WAX** the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**WANTED**—Honey and Beeswax. Mail samples, state quantity and price. Bryant & Cookinham, Los Angeles, Calif.

**ALL GRADES** extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Approximately seven hundred (700) ten-frame colonies of bees with plenty of equipment, located in Northwestern Ohio. Two electric driven extractors, power uncapping knife, small steam boiler, storage tanks, one and one-half ton truck, all in good condition. Will sell as a whole or in part. Reasonably priced for early disposal. Box 316, In care of American Bee Journal.

**FOR SALE**—To reduce my colonies I will sell 100 5-story 10-frame hives with bottom boards, covers, queen excluders and frames but no combs. No disease. A. A. Kirchgatter, St. Ansgar, Iowa.

**200 2-story 8-frame hives** of bees, good condition. J. N. Anderson, Beeville, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One Root geared honey pump \$25.00, used. Ernest M. Bendure, Fairview, Pennsylvania.

**FOR SALE**—45 two-story ten-frame colonies of bees, combs drawn Dadant crimp wired foundation. Subject to spring inspection. Plenty stores. Robert Gober, Dixon Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—150 colonies and supers, plenty of stores, or several hundred pounds of queenless packages. Purchaser to come for them. A. O. Smith, Mount Vernon, Ind.

**OWING TO SICKNESS** I am offering one 800 colony outfit, modern equipment, disease free, consisting of 3600 supers, extracting equipment and excluders. Modern up to date concrete block honey house and trucks, all in first class shape. Located in mid-western state in sweet clover belt. Terms to responsible parties. L. H. B., care American Bee Journal.

**SOY BEAN FLOUR—POLLEN SUPPLEMENT**. We have made arrangements with the manufacturer for distribution of their Soy Flour for beekeepers. This is the Lo-Fat, High Protein expeller type flour. Write for prices. KILLION & SONS APIARIES, Paris, Illinois.

**BEEKEEPER'S HOIST**. Inspection easy. Spring delivery. \$20.00 F.O.B., Corning, Iowa. Bee Turner.

**FOR SALE**—"Beekeeping in the South" by Hawkins. A cloth bound book of 124 pages, well illustrated. A special study of beekeeping under southern conditions. Special holiday offer 59 cents per copy postpaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

**LEWIS BEE SUPPLIES**. Dadant's Crimp Wired Foundation. Prompt shipment from large stock. Simeon B. Beiler, Authorized Distributor, Intercourse, Pa.

## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Married, reliable queen breeder who can produce 200 queens every day. Year round work—no part time considered. For our South Louisiana Bee Farm. Must not be afraid of rain, long hours, or Sunday work. WALTER T. KELLEY, Paducah, Ky.

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		25 to 99		
\$1.05	\$3.35	\$4.35	\$5.35	\$6.35
		100 Up		
\$1.00	\$3.20	\$4.20	\$5.20	\$6.20

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25 to 99	3.80 ea.	4.80 ea.	1.15	
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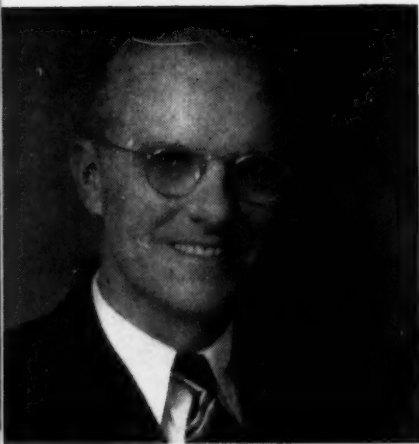
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- Hamilton, Illinois



## THE POSTSCRIPT

In years gone by there has been much interest in mignonette as a source of bee pasture. Some extravagant claims have been made from time to time as to its value. Since the bees work the plant so eagerly they must find it of considerable value. The fact remains that probably it has never been tried on sufficient scale to tell for sure how much honey might be gathered from a liberal acreage.

J. H. Barr, of Clarendon Hills, Illinois, writes that he planted a thirty foot row in his garden and that the bees were on it in early morning and late afternoon. It resisted drought and the bees were still visiting the blossoms on October 30, the last day before he plowed the garden.

— V —

It is such reports as this which make it important for the industry that a trial be made of planting such things by the acre to really find out whether planting for bee pasture alone can be made to pay. I am inclined to believe that it would be possible to make a substantial increase in the honey crop and it is no means proved that it might not return enough honey to make it profitable.

— V —

Roy K. Bishop, well-known California beekeeper, has lived for sixty-one years on the same ranch. At Christmas time wild mustard and eucalyptus were yielding enough to keep the bees from robbing and to start the queens to laying. What a contrast to the zero weather which prevailed in the Midwest. No wonder so many folks look forward to moving to California when they retire. Six inches of rainfall in December should insure a good boost for spring flowering plant life. I well remember the wonderful roses in bloom beside the Bishop home when I visited there in winter many years ago.

— V —

Mr. D. March, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, shelled out the seed from a single red clover head growing near his apiary, from it he secured 172 seeds. This must have been a large head with almost complete fertilization. It is commonly assumed that there are about 100 separate flowers on the average head of red clover. Some strains of red clover do produce two seeds in one floret, however. I do not recall getting more than 100 seeds from a single head.

— V —

Regarding cane juice for bees, Garnett G. Puett has a different opinion. He says: "We happen to be in the cane section of south Georgia, and unfortunately have been called to stop up our bees quite often because they were annoying people working at the cane mills. We have stopped them up and when we released them two weeks later have found our queen yard and the yards that were stopped up almost wiped out from dysentery. It was usually the following January or February before we could get the colonies rebuilt to where we could start our queen yard. Our experience with cane juice has been anything but satisfactory."

— V —

An interesting letter comes from Norval Baker, formerly of Iowa State College, now somewhere in the south Pacific. He tells of a legume growing there which is somewhat similar to sweet clover but with a much larger flower. He finds another also somewhat re-

sembling red clover. There are no honeybees in that area but he finds wasps visiting the flowers. It would be interesting to know whether these plants would succeed in this country and we are hoping that Mr. Baker will be able to send us seed for trial.

— V —

The purple loosestrife, (*Lythrum salicaria*), is one of the most promising honey plants for naturalizing on wet ground. It will grow almost anywhere, even in shallow water but does best in the moist ground along streams and the margins of swamps. It has also done very well in our test garden on high ground.

An eastern beekeeper reports that he has sown it along a creek near his apiary and that now after a few years it is found for fifty miles down stream, the seed being scattered by the water. In such situations it is likely to remain undisturbed for many years.

— V —

For dry places there are several good plants which, while tall and coarse in their habit of growth, do not spread into unwanted places in such a way as to become a serious weed pest. Catnip and motherwort do well in fence rows, barn lots and vacant lots and are always attractive to the bees. For sandy soils the horsemint is one of the best, although the honey is dark and strong. A Georgia reader tells of having started horsemint many years ago. It has continued to do well and has spread to some extent, but not far from the place where it was first planted. On sandy soils from Wisconsin to Georgia and west to Texas, horsemint seems to be equally at home.

— V —

Victor E. Wagner, of Roosevelt, Arizona, thinks that the Wagner pea would be a good forage crop for the desert regions. It roots so deeply as to be largely independent of local rainfall and once started well should last for years. Wagner says that there are large areas in Arizona with plenty of water at from 20 to 50 feet below the surface and the Wagner pea will send its roots down to reach it. Unfortunately there is little seed available in this country. We got the start for our test plot from Germany and it may be some time before more can be had from there. We have tried every possible source to get more seed but have been unable to do so.

— V —

R. M. Kellogg, of Mecca, California, sends some interesting notes on honey plants. He says that for quality and quantity per flower he places the salvias at the head of the list. They produce a light, aromatic and non-granulating honey. California sage honey is famous for its light color and high quality. The salvias are a large group and wherever they grow they are likely to be humming with bees during the period of bloom. There are a dozen or more species in our test garden and all appear to be valuable bee plants.

— V —

In days gone by much space was given to discussions of bee behavior in the bee magazines by such writers as Doolittle and Dr. Miller. Occasionally a reader expresses regret that there is so little of that type of discussion now. In this connection the question is raised as to who is the best informed on bee behavior of the present day. E. M. Cole, of Audubon, Iowa, has been mentioned as has Dr. O. W. Park, Jay Smith, and C. L. Farrar. I would like to know who the readers regard as leading in that field. Perhaps your show of interest might start them to writing more of that kind of articles. Who do you add to this list?

FRANK C. PELLETT.

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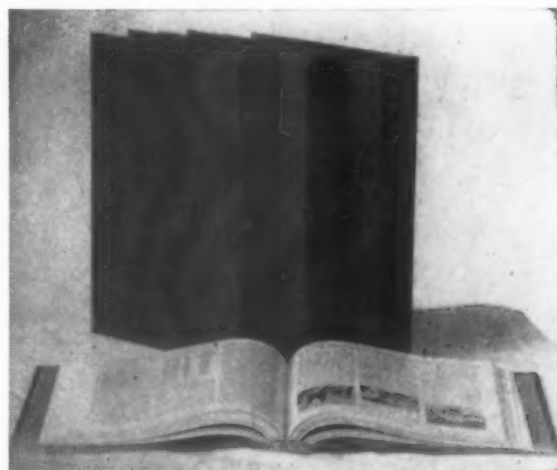
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